THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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The Problem Finally Solved.

A Practical Route Discovered.

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THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

The Problem Probably Solved—A Practicable Route for the Canal Discovered—The Divide Between the Two Oceans Easily Overcome—Letter from Captain Selfridge Announcing his Success.

PANAMA Jan. 29.—The great problem of a ship canal, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has been satisfactorily solved, it is believed, at length, and the prospects that the long-wished for highway will be speedily thrown open to the commercial world are encouraging in the extreme.

Although the intelligence just received here regarding the splendid undertaking is somewhat meagre, there is every reason to hope that the commendable expedition sent by the United States Government has been rewarded by a well-deserved success. Notwithstanding the innumerable obstacles to be surmounted and the various rumors afloat as to the impracticability of making a canal at any other place than from Aspinwall to Panama, Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding the Darien expedition, has persisted confidently in his belief that greater feasibility for this project existed elsewhere.

The storeship Guard, it may be remembered, left New York December 4, and arrived at Carthagena after a twenty days' sail, and subsequently proceeded to the mouth of the Atrato river, distant from Aspinwall about 289 miles. There the Guard lay at anchor and a portion of the surveying party, consisting of the commander, a few officers and marines and sailors, came off in a launch and landed. The Atrato is a deep, sluggish river, with marshy banks extending back about ten miles, when the ground becomes solid.

It appears the party took but very little baggage, as the intention was to proceed slowly and to gradually discover the most possible route with the certainty of it being accomplished. For a considerable portion of the time the party had to rough it under adverse circumstances, but the prospects daily becoming brighter, the stout-hearted members of the pioneer band traversed the ground with a will, wading through swampy tracks, which occurred frequently, but towards nightfall the party pitched pretty comfortable tents on the hard soil, the lights attracting millions of intruding mosquitos. It was cheering, however, to find that as the party proceeded the surrounding country became more favorable, and rapid way was made towards Paya, which is a short way beyond Yarisa, on the Tuyra river, emptying into the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific. Commander Selfridge and party halted at Paya and forwarded, in charge of the Indians, a seaman of the party, who was ill, to Chapinga, and thence to Panama. This sailor, Emerson, was also made the bearer of despatches to the State Department at Washington, as well as a letter to United States Consul Long at Panama. The exploring party then returned by the atrato to the east coast. After a very careful examination it was discovered that the great divide was exactly three hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and although it was some fifty feet higher than was generally anticipated, it is stated that the barriers are by no means so insurmountable as was supposed.

Although some hardships were bravely endured, no sickness prevailed.

Commander Selfridge, it appears, is determined to make a most thorough and complete exploration; for, although his efforts so far have been characterized by success, he will at once proceed to relieve all doubt concerning the route throughout the trip. The Indians showed no signs of hostility, being rather disposed to be friendly than otherwise. The following is a copy of Commander Selfridge's letter:—

"PAYA, interior of Darien, January 13, 1870.—To Consul Long: I have discovered the line for the inter-oceanic canal. The height of the dividing ridge is three hundred feet, counting on each side. It is very favorable. I have forwarded some letters to Panama to you by the Indians. Please send them on by first mail. Ask Mr. Perry, if the Nipsic has not arrived by the time this reaches you, to charter me a schooner of not less than fifty tons at as reasonable terms as possible, and despatch her at once to the mouth of the Atrato should he hear by mail any news of the Nipsic having sailed from the United States for Aspinwall. Tell the captain of the schooner that I wish him to proceed with all despatch to the mouth of the Atrato.

"Yours, truly, THOMAS SELFRIDGE, U. S. N."

Paya is above Bavisa, in the Puyra, which empties into Darien harbor. Emerson, the seaman who brought the despatch, sailed up the Puyra with the Indians, halting at Chafinga. He subsequently passed out through the Gulf of San Miguel, and continued along the coast to Panama, a distance of over four hundred miles. Having been injured on the voyage, he was conveyed to the hospital at Panama, where he is progressing favorably. He states that the party enjoyed good health, and that so far everything augured successfully.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Perry, the United States Consul at Aspinwall, and he chartered a schooner to go to the mouth of the Atrato river, there to await orders from Commander Selfridge. The schooner will be in readiness in a few days.

The survey by way of San Miguel, on the Pacific side, will be commenced in about a fortnight.

The news of the discovery created quite a sensation here.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Adjutant-General's Report—Companies Organized During the Past Year.

We have received the annual report of A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General, with a register of the military force of the State. The Adjutant-General says:—

The military organization of the Commonwealth, styled by act of the last Legislature "The National Guard of Pennsylvania," may now be regarded as established. A steady increase of company organizations, beginning with the first year of Governor Geary's first official term, each succeeding year showing a greater ratio of increase, indicates not only the substantial character and growth of the system, but presents an existing military force, comprising, in great part, a rank and file of honorably discharged soldiers from active service, and commanded generally by officers of military experience, under whose discipline it can not fail, if properly encouraged and sustained, to prove efficient in case of emergency.

During the past year one hundred and fifty-eight companies have been organized throughout the State, and the "National Guard of Pennsylvania," comprising, at the beginning of the year 1867, only eight companies, increased during that and the following year to seventy-eight, and during 1869 to one hundred and eighty-four, now numbers three hundred and eleven organized company commands, thirty-one company organizations having, for sundry causes, been disbanded.

These organizations comprise 973 commissioned officers and 13,894 enlisted men.

WHERE SHALL HE BE CROWNED?

The Coronation of Kaiser Wilhelm—Claims of the Great German Cities—Rumors and Precedents.

The air of Germany is thick with rumors of the coming coronation. Where shall it be held? is the theme of universal discussion. Already all who conceive they possess any sort of vested interest in the matter have been quietly bestirring themselves, and there are now six cities in the field contending for the inauguration of the new Kaiserdom. Their claims, says the London *Times*, may be briefly reviewed.

First in antiquity comes Worms, the seat and residence of the earliest recorded conquerors of Rhineland, the Burgundian dynasty (A. D. 434); later a favorite resort of Charlemagne and his successors; a free imperial city, member of the Rhine Bund in 1255, with a population in the time of Barbarossa of seventy thousand, now fallen to eleven thousand. Worms has an immortal renown in Germany for its famous Diet of 1521, when Luther fearlessly cast down the gauntlet of the Reformation.

Next comes Aix-la-Chapelle, the birthplace of Charlemagne. Before the high altar of the majestic Dom, which he had erected, the mighty Emperor crowned his son, and from his death henceforward, from A. D. 814 to 1531, no less than thirty-one Emperors were crowned here. Here, too, until 1793, in the sacristy were treasured many of the imperial robes and regalia.

Next in antiquity of its claims comes Frankfort-on-the-Main, where, from the glorious era of Barbarossa, the election of the head of the Holy Roman Empire has, with few interruptions, been held. From the time of Maximilian II (1562) both the election and coronation of the Emperors had been held at Frankfort, and almost all existing records, ceremonials, and illustrations of the imperial coronations centre in Frankfort, from Richard of Cornwall downwards.

Nuremberg has been a favorite abode time out of mind of the most famous of the German emperors. A number of Diets were held there. Nuremberg is the chief existing representative of the later Middle Ages and Renaissance. Regensburg—or, as we choose to call it, Ratisbon—is the best type of the earlier. It is the city of the Imperial Diets, held here from 1633 to 1806; here, too, were Rudolph III and Ferdinand II elected.

Here are five ancient cities, all, unless belied, at this moment actively preferring their historic claims. Berlin contests them. Only Spires, the burial place of the ancient Emperors, is wanting to come forward to complete the classic number seven. Worms, wise in its generation, has sought to propitiate the new emperor's right and left hands, Bismarck and Moltke, by conferring upon them honorary citizenship. It is understood, however, that the choice fluctuates between Berlin and Frankfort.

The claims of Aix-la-Chapelle are venerable, but Frankfort may urge that hers have more practical force. Beyond its Dom, the former has but little existing vestiges of its ancient edifices; they have been replaced by modern factories. The partisans of Frankfort contend that there all is unchanged. It can show the Palace founded by the son of Charlemagne, and the Romer Hall, built in 1405 for the ceremonies and festivities of the Emperor and Prince Electors.

As a central point for the meeting of the German princes, Frankfort is perhaps the most convenient city in Prussian territory, standing upon the Main, the middle boundary line of North and South Germany. If the empire is not to sink rapidly into a nonentity, it will be well that the German people should see the faces of their new emperors, and no occasion can ever offer so fitting as the inauguration of their dignity. Starting at Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Mayence, Worms, Spires, Strasburg, Ratisbon, and Nuremberg could be visited, until the majestic procession, swelling as it moves along, should end at Frankfort. The ancient progresses of the emperors from their residence to Frankfort, and thence down the Rhine to Aix-la-Chapelle, occupied more time and encountered greater difficulties.

WASHINGTON RAILROAD QUARREL.

A Statement from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company make public the following facts in regard to the charge for through fare from Washington to New York:—

On December 9th, the Superior Court of Baltimore city decided adversely to the claim of the State of Maryland for tax on travel between Baltimore and Washington. Although the State at once appealed from this decision, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company ordered a reduction of its fare from $1·50 to $1·20 for this travel, and telegraphed to the presidents of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and New Jersey roads, informing them of the decision, and expressing its desire to join them in a reduction of the fare between New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The price for a ticket between New York and Washington has been $8. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company proposed to reduce to $7·50, making of this reduction from its proportion 2 cents, and asking the Philadelphia and New Jersey Railroads to deduct each 11½ cents, still leaving them $6·05 between Baltimore and New York, or $3·02½ each.

These companies, on previous occasions, professed a willingness to accept less than $3 on the New York ticket. They now refuse to make this reduction. The figures proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company pay its minimum rates—$1·20, and 25 cents for transfer in Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has decided that, as these companies accept $1·80 each for precisely the same service as their proportion on various Western tickets, where competition controls them, that it is so unjust to the public to refuse to reduce to $3·02½, although, at present, no competition exists, that it has determined to break the through ticket, and sell only its local ticket, at its reduced price, rather than assist in the collection of the extortionate rates demanded by those roads.

Important interests in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are arranging to build, under State authority, a competent line, with which the Baltimore and Ohio Company will co-operate, when President Garrett anticipates the charge will be reduced to $2·50 between Baltimore and Philadelphia and Philadelphia and New York.

RAILROADING.

Narrow Gauges in Pennsylvania.

The *Underwriter* says:—A thirty-inch track is to be built from Allentown, Pa., to Harrisburg, by way of Reading and Lebanon, which will test the value of the narrow gauge roads, which have attracted so much of the attention of railroad men for some time past. If this and other experiments, now in contemplation, shall prove successful, a new impetus will be given to railroad enterprises. The small cost of construction and equipment of these roads will cause them to be introduced in many localities which will not afford the expense of building and working a road of the ordinary size.

The number of lateral roads on all the trunk lines will be greatly increased, and in densely-populated rural districts every farmer will desire to have a railroad to convey his produce to market. There can be very little doubt of the success of such roads as feeders of the larger ones, even if they do not in all respects answer the expectations of those who have formed enthusiastic notions of what may be accomplished by them. Roads but a few miles in length leading from the stations of the main roads, with cars to take the place of the stages now used to convey passengers at the ordinary horse speed, need not be run with the velocity of through lines to make them very useful. It is probable that the cars for the thirty-inch gauge will be built with single seats on each side of the passage-way, which will be a very agreeable arrangement for many travellers.

It may be observed that single persons entering a car prefer to sit alone, and not a few will resort to the expedient of encumbering a double seat with baggage in such a manner as to deter others from entering it. Single seats will suit such persons admirably, although they may not be so agreeable to those who travel in couples.

We are assured that the gentlemen who have undertaken to build the Allentown and Harrisburg narrow-gauge road have the means and energy needed to consummate such a work expeditiously, and there are many who are sanguine enough to believe that the little road will become a spirited rival of the East Pennsylvania and Lebanon Valley road.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

The city national banks publish a very encouraging report of their condition during the week just passed, all the elements of strength being present. The deposits show an increase of $749,264, the legal-tenders an increase of $183,862, and specie $30,548. The banks have also shown a disposition to expand in proportion to their means, the loans being augmented $632,250. This expansion indicates a fair degree of confidence in the future condition of the market. The demand to-day both for call and time loans is moderately lively, but there is no degree of pressure, and money is accessible to all having claims upon the market. Rates are unchanged.

Gold is rather quiet and weaker, all the sales being reported between 112@111¾, closing at 111⅞.

Government bonds are quiet, but the whole market continues strong.

Stocks were dull but strong. Sales of old and new City 6s at 101¼.

Reading Railroad sold in a small way at 49 3-16; Camden and Amboy changed hands at 117¾; and North Pennsylvania at 44½.

In canal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at 34¾@34⅜, and Pennsylvania at 26.

In miscellaneous stocks the transactions were trifling. A few shares of New York and Middle Coal sold at 5½, b. o., and Academy of Music at 92.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$700 City 6s, Old	101¼	9 sh N Pa R	44¼
$3000 do	101¾	80 sh C & A R	117¾
$20700 City 6s, New	101¾	8 do	117¾
$600 do	101¾	100 sh Leh Nav 8s	34¾
$3000 Pa R 2nd m bs	94	200 do b30	34¾
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92½	200 do s30	34¾
$500 N Penna 6s	98	20 sh Pa Cnl Stk	26
$1000 Leh V 6s	94¾	200 sh Reading R.	49 3-16
$1000 do	95	5 sh Acad Mus	92

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	101¼	9 sh Leh V R	60
$5000 Pa R con mt	96	500 sh Read	815.49 3-16
$2000 Pa 1 m 6s	94	100 do	49¾
100 sh Ph & E	b60. 28½	200 sh Leh N	34⅝
120 sh Penna R	61¾	300 do	34¾
100 do	s60. 61¾		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 113½@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111½; do. 1864, 110¾@110¾; do. 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109½; do., July, 1867, 109⅝@109½; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 5s, 10-40, 109¾@109⅞. Gold, 111⅞@112. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 111½@111¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112	10·29 A. M.	111¾
10·11 "	111¾	10·50 "	111¾
10·15 "	112	11·25 "	111¾
10·17 "	111¾	11·39 "	111¾
10·27 "	111¾	12 30 P. M.	111¾
10·28 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₩ ton. Tanners' bark ranges from $17 to $22 per cord.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and meets with a fair demand at 11@11¾c. ₩ pound. Timothy and Flaxseed are scarce. We quote the former at $6·25 and the latter at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·75. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat is very moderate, and prices are hardly so strong. Sales of 4000 bushels at $1·30@1·32 for Indiana and red; $1·45@1·50 for prime do.; and $1·62 for amber. Rye is held at $1 for Western. Corn is quiet at a decline. Sales of 400 bushels Western yellow at 78c., and 800 bushels Western mixed at 77c. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 58@60c. Barley and Malt are without improvement.

Whisky is dull; 25 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 94c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the Herald.

"Perhaps the most significant feature of the Wall street market was the easier feeling in money. The fresh business of the day was at four to five per cent. on Government collaterals and five per cent. on stocks. Some loans from last week were allowed to stand over at six per per cent., such transactions being the only exceptions at rates beyond five per cent.; but the borrowers, had they chosen to return their loans, could have had abundant accommodation at the last mentioned figure.

"Commercial paper is in request at seven per cent. for prime double name acceptances.

"Foreign exchange was quiet at 109½@109½ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 110¼@110½ for sight bills. The market was hardly as firm as during last week, and an occasional sale of prime sixty days sterling was made at 109½.

"The gold market opened strong on purchases by parties reputed to be operating for a higher market, and advanced from 111⅛ to 112½. Subsequently the advance was entirely lost, and the market closed heavy at the lowest point of the day, which fact gave rise to a suspicion that the manipulators of the rise had commenced selling at 112¾. The Gold Room took the rise quietly, and was unusually tame, considering the fluctuations made during the course of the day's business.

"The Government bond market continues to reflect more closely than any other department of Wall street business the buoyant influences of easy money. When capital is so abundant for temporary use in the street as it is always at this season of the year, and can find employment on call at no better rates than four to five per cent., it naturally seeks investment in Government securities. The announcement is telegraphed from Washington that Secretary Boutwell will receive, on and after March 8, subscriptions for the new loan authorized for the refunding of the national debt."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... FEBRUARY 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

6 A. M. ..... 26 | 11 A. M. ..... 34 | 2 P. M. 39

SUN RISES ..... 7· 2 | MOON SETS ..... 7·47
SUN SETS ..... 5·26 | HIGH WATER ..... 3· 2

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, New York, Weld, Rice & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fannie Cadwalader, Hazel, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Octorara, Reynolds, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, sailed from New Orleans 5th inst. for Boston.

SECOND EDITION

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT

On the Hudson River Road.

Fearful Loss of Life.

Crushed, Burned, and Drowned.

At Least 25 Persons Killed.

To-day's Cable News.

Matters at Washington.

Income Tax to be Repealed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Terrible Disaster on the Hudson River Railroad — Collision of an Express Passenger Train and an Oil Train—Occupants of a Sleeping Car Burned to Death, Not One Escaping —Over 20 Persons Known to be Killed and Many Others Wounded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The accident on the Hudson River Railroad last night at New Hamburg was caused by an oil train bound north catching fire and setting the bridge at New Hamburg also on fire. The Pacific Express came up and ran into the oil train and caught fire also. The bridge gave way under the weight, when the train went down in a jumbled mass. The locomotive, express car, baggage car, Pullman car and coach, and a sleeping-car of the express train, went down with the crash. The engineer of the express train was killed, also the conductor of the Pullman car and brakeman. Several passengers on the Pullman and sleeping-cars were unable to get out when the crash occurred and were burned to death or drowned. The scene at the track is a fearful one. A corps of physicians is there from Poughkeepsie to attend the wounded and dying, and a search is now being made for dead bodies.

Further particulars and the number of the dead and wounded cannot yet be ascertained. Doctor Simmons, Engineer Peter Vosburg, the conductor of the Pullman car, and the brakeman are known to be killed.

Further Particulars—18 Persons Killed Outright and Many Others Injured Fatally.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The following particulars of the railroad disaster are furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company:—

The train leaving New York at 6 o'clock last evening met an oil train on the New Hamburg drawbridge. The oil train jumped the track and broke in two. The oil car tipped over on to the passenger train and set it on fire, and the locomotive, cars and bridge were all burned up. Three sleeping cars are among those destroyed. Eighteen persons were killed outright, and many more injured who cannot recover. No names have yet been obtained.

Still Later Account of the Disaster—Accurate Details.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7.—The despatch sent this morning incorrectly stated the cause of the disaster on the Hudson River Railroad. An oil train was bound south, and when passing New Hamburg an axle of the oil car broke and dragged along the ground till it reached the drawbridge, when, striking the timbers, it threw the car off its track and upon the up-track in face of the second Pacific express. An attempt was made to stop the express train, but not in time enough, and it struck the oil car, and fragments of the oil car were scattered in every direction, and at once ignited, enveloping the entire express train in flames.

The express train was composed of a locomotive, one baggage car, one express car, and five or six sleeping cars. The locomotive was at once hurled into the river and the engineer killed, and the baggage and express cars were piled on top of the engine. At the same time the Chicago sleeping car was one sheet of flame, and though desperate attempts were made to rescue the passengers, it is said not one got out alive. Two of the other sleeping cars next to it were also wrapped in flames, but the passengers in them all got out safely, and then the bridge took fire.

In less than ten minutes afterwards the whole structure fell, carrying with it the Chicago car, and burying it and its inmates

Out of Sight Under the Water

and among the ruins of the locomotive and express cars.

This terrible result settled all doubts as to the probability of rescuing any one, dead or alive, and then there was nothing to do till daylight.

Persons Known to be Killed.

The names of the killed thus far known are Simmons, the engineer, Peter Vsoburg, the conductor of the Chicago car, and a braksman named Bhrine. It is also thought the Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Stranger, of New York city, and his wife, are among the dead, as a gentleman stated that they occupied a berth in the Chicago car. Charles Cossum, the conductor of the train, states that there were

Sixty-five Sleeping-car Tickets,

and that fifty-two of them have found owners, indicating that but thirteen persons are missing. The passengers say, however, that the Chicago car contained 25 or 30 persons, and

Not One Got Out Alive.

All the trains are stopped at the break this morning, and the work of

Recovering Dead Bodies

has commenced. Coroner Andrus, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been notified, and is waiting for a train to convey him to the spot. Upon the ice near this wreck a body was found with the entrails torn out, and head and legs crushed. It has not been identified.

Sixteen Bodies Recovered.

NEW HAMBURG, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Up to this time sixteen bodies have been recovered, including two children. All the remains will be forwarded to Poughkeepsie immediately. Experienced undertakers are in charge,

Travel Resumed on the Hudson River Railroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—In consequence of the break on the Hudson River Railroad the express trains for North and West are making close connections, and running through without change, and will leave the Harlem depot at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M.

[New Hamburg, near which the terrible disaster here reported is said to have occurred, is a post village of Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, near the mouth of Wappingees Creek, 66 miles north of the city of New York, and 8 miles south of Poughkeepsie. The drawbridge which was the scene of the disaster was over the creek here mentioned, and in the immediate vicinity of the town.—ED.]

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Alleged Wife Poisoning.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—William Bearse, of Malden, Mass., is held in $3000 bail, charged with attempting to poison his wife.

Fire in Saco, Maine.

SACO, Me., Feb. 7.—A fire occurred on Main street, last night, which burned the stores of S. H. Foss, dealer in hats and furs, and J. Fairfield, dealer in confectionery and stationery. The stock was mostly saved in a damaged condition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax to be Repealed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Committee of Ways and Means, at its meeting this morning, decided by a vote of 5 to 4 to report the bill repealing the income tax.

The Vote in Committee.

The vote in the committee was as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Hooper, Brooks, McCarty, Kelley, and Orth. Nays—Messrs. Maynard, Allison, Marshall, and Blair. There was much discussion on the subject. The bill will excite much debate in the House.

National Union League.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 16th of February, at noon.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Bergen Tunnel Case.

TRENTON, Feb. 7.—Chief Justice Brady refused to hear this morning the motion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, asking for a modification of the order of the court in regard to the use of the Bergen tunnel, and postponing any such hearing until all the testimony on both sides shall have been taken, which will yet occupy three weeks.

The bill repealing the Erie legislation of last winter, more particularly connected with Paterson interests, was laid over in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 5.

FROM EUROPE.

Members of the Paris Government in Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 7.—Pelletan, Garnier-Pages, and Emmanuel Arago arrived here this morning from Paris.

Troops from Alsace and Lorraine.

The Prefect of Lyons yesterday reviewed a corps of ten thousand troops, all of whom were from Alsace and Lorraine.

Prussian Occupation.

The Prussians have occupied the town of Lons le Saunier, the chief town in the Department of the Jura.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Stocks quiet. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111¼. 6-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¼; do. 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865, do. 110¾; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 60; Missouri 6s, 89¾; Canton Co., 72½; Cumberland pref., 28; New York Central and Hudson River, 93¼; Erie, 21½; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 113½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 45½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Compound Interest Question.

In the opinion delivered by Judge Sharswood on Saturday, sitting in the Supreme Court in Nisi Prius, in the case of Sime vs. Norris, in reference to a contract decided to be unconscionable, stress was laid on an old reported case decided in 1663. We reproduce it here, as it may interest our readers, any of whom may set the "young folks" to calculating the price of the horse, remembering by the term "doubling" is meant "in geometrical proportion:"—

James vs. Morgan, 1st volume of Levinz's Reports of cases determined in the Court of the King's Bench, page 112.

"Assumpsit to pay for a horse a barleycorn a nail, doubling it every nail; and avers that there were thirty-two nails in the shoes of the horse, which being doubled every nail came to five hundred quarters of barley; and on non assumpsit pleaded, the cause being tried before Hyde, at Hereford, he directed the jury to give the value of the horse in damages, being eight pounds; and so they did. And it was afterwards moved in arrest of judgment for a small fault in the declaration, which was overruled and judgment given for the plaintiff.

The Campbell Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

This morning, in the Quarter Sessions Court-room, the investigation in the case of the young lawyer, E. B. Campbell, charged with tampering with witness, and consequently with violating his oath of office as an attorney of the court, was commenced before Judge Allison.

The testimony was as follows:—

Thomas Fitzgerald (colored) affirmed—Campbell came to my house about the murder; told him that my son was such a bad boy that I could not get along with him myself; Campbell asked me whether I would swear that the boy was insane or that he was drunk; told him that I would not do either, as I was a minister of the Gospel, and could not tell a lie; said if the truth would do the boy any good, he was welcome to it; Campbell then said I would get a sentence for twelve years, but did not say then what I would get the twelve years for; visited my son in prison in company with Campbell; Campbell spoke to my son privately before I did; he then asked the boy aloud before me if he had been drinking before he committed the murder; the boy said no, he had not; the next time I saw Campbell was when I was arrested and taken before an alderman on a charge of bigamy and adultery preferred against me by Mr. Campbell; saw him next time in my house, when he told me I had better go away from the city and stay away; told me I had better go on a mission and go about my business; met him again at Samuel Davids'; Campbell did not know that I was there; he told Davids all about me; said I was a villain and a grand rascal; words were quite high then; I said if he continues to threaten me I would not go away; he said he would give me twelve years if I did not go away; on last Saturday Campbell went to my house after the hearing in court before I got there.

Cross-examined—When Campbell was in Davids' cellar, Davids' wife and another woman and Davids himself were there; the other woman I had sued for marrying unlawfully in 1853.

Mary Allen (colored) sworn—Was present one day on a snowy day at Mr. Fitzgerald's house when Campbell called; Campbell told Fitzgerald that if he testified against his son as strong as he did before the Coroner, the son would be hung or imprisoned for life.

John Henly (colored) sworn—Was at Mr. Fitzgerald's house on the same day that Mary Allen was there; was standing near the window and heard Mr. Campbell say what Mary Allen said he said; Fitzgerald and Campbell went away together.

Samuel Davids (colored) sworn—I keep a shoe cellar in Lombard street; I was in the cellar when Campbell called; Campbell was telling me all about the murder, when Fitzgerald made himself known to Campbell and said that his character had been questioned long enough; Campbell came from the boy who was in prison; I was a friend of the boy because he had worked for me; Campbell wanted me to collect money to go his bail; Fitzgerald said that he had as good a character as Campbell; last saw Mr. Campbell on Saturday night last; Campbell got to my place first after the hearing on Saturday.

Mrs. Davids (colored) sworn—Was present at a part of the interview in my husband's shop. Heard Mr. Fitzgerald tell Mr. Campbell that he had as good a character as anybody; on Saturday after the Court was out Mr. Fitzgerald came down to the shop and asked me if I did not hear Campbell threaten him with twelve years' imprisonment if he did not go away; I said, no I did not hear him say so.

At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Allison stated that if this was all the testimony that could be elicited he would not hold Mr. Campbell to any recognizance. The testimony is very weak on what appeared to be *prima facie* evidence in the homicide trial of John Fitzgerald. As the case now stands it is due to Mr. Campbell to say that no great faith can be put upon the evidence of Fitzgerald, because it is flatly contradicted by a witness whom he has himself summoned.

The Robbins Scandal.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

The trial of the Robbins divorce case was resumed this morning. The attendance inside the court-room was quite slim, the bar being represented by a few young members recently fledged, whose office business does not yet jealously demand each moment of their time. Concerning the bad appearance of a large and persistent attendance of members of a respectable and honorable profession upon a scandalous trial ripe with particulars of domestic misfortunes and the vices of seraglios, we now hope our remarks heretofore made have presented the matter in its true light, and is beginning to have a good effect. A large crowd of sensation-seekers huddled about the doorway, shivering and trembling with cold, like swine waiting on a chilly morning for their breakfast of swill, but they were resolutely kept out by Officer Mayhew, and the proceedings inside were correspondingly quiet and orderly.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Robbins was resumed—She answered that she had never said she was afraid to be alone with Mr. Fetter except when he wished to take liberties with her; she never said he had loved her, and wished to marry her before she wedded Mr. Robbins; she never said her mother had opposed her marriage with Mr. Robbins; and Mr. Fetter had never kissed her.

Re-examined—I recall an occasion when Mr. Fetter attempted to kiss me once in the presence of my husband, I think about six years before the separation; this was at Mr. Fetter's house, Tenth and Fitzwater streets, about 8 o'clock in the evening; Mr. Robbins and I, Mr. Griffith and wife, Mr. Grayson and wife, and my mother and father-in-law were invited there to spend the evening, and Mr. Robbins and I went together; the company were all there, and Mr. and Mrs. Fetter met us at the door; I couldn't positively say how this commenced, but I know Mr. Robbins kissed Mrs. Fetter, and Mr. Fetter made the attempt to kiss me; I do not know whether he succeeded or not, but my best recollection is that he did not; nothing else of any kind ever occurred to give rise to such a suspicion as this; I am sure I didn't kiss Mr. Fetter.

Mrs. Mary A. Fetter sworn—I am the wife of George W. Fetter; I know the libellant and respondent; have known them I think about fifteen years; we were as intimate as any friends; before the separation we visited frequently; while living at Tenth and Fitzwater we were visited day and evening by Mr. and Mrs. Robbins; on the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins visiting us one evening six or eight years ago we met them at the door and I kissed Mrs. Robbins, and Mr. Fetter said, "Why don't you treat your friends alike?" and went through the motion of kissing Mrs. Robbins, but I don't remember whether he kissed her or not; Mr. Robbins said in a pleasant manner, "I can't stand this," and I think he kissed me; the parlor door was open, and the company in the parlor; I had called upon him once before, after the affair had appeared in the Sunday papers, but I did not see him the evening we called on him and his wife in Green street; when he came in Mrs. Robbins said to him, "Charley, Blanche is very sick, and the doctor has not been here yet;" he took no notice whatever of the remark; it was the only time I ever saw him so indifferent, and I came to the conclusion that he must have been drinking; toward Mr. Fetter and myself he was that evening as cordial as ever, and came to the door with us; we spent the evening in the sitting-room; in October, 1865, when the firemen's parade occurred, Mr. Robbins invited us to his house to view it, saying Mrs. Robbins would come in at the end of the week preceding the parade; Mr. Fetter and Mr. Robbins sat on the front steps and Mrs. Robbins and I were in the house. (The firemen's parade was on the 16th of October, and Jonathan Thomas, a witness for the libellant, had said that he saw Mrs. Robbins coming out of the house in Wood street some time between the 6th and the 15th of that month.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Elms, my sister, and the elder Mrs. and Mr. Robbins were then to see the parade; it was in the afternoon; when I called on Mr. Robbins at his father's house his manner was that of one excited; I myself was worried; I had never before had an interview with him on this subject; I went to inquire of my husband's adultery; he answered about the charge of insanity; and I turned upon my heel and went away, for he would give me no satisfaction; his father was present; his mother had been there, but left the room; his father heard this conversation when this visit occurred in Fitzwater street; my best recollection is that Mr. Robbins' father and mother were there; the kissing transaction I have described was the only one I have any knowledge of; when I called on Mr. Robbins in Vine street I did not say any one sent me.

George W. Fetter sworn—I am in my forty-fifth year; I am Principal of the Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia; I was inaugurated into that position on the third Monday of January, 1865; when I think there were about 270 or 300 scholars; now there are 540; I was previously Principal of the Mt. Vernon Male Grammar School; I was in that school eight years; I first knew Mrs. Robbins about twenty years ago; I was then teaching public school at the Fox Chase; all her sisters and brothers were pupils of mine; I visited her family as I did the other neighbors whose children attended my school; I never visited Mrs. Robbins' alone at her father's house; I never asked to see her without the rest of the family; never saw her alone there.

I became acquainted with Mr. Robbins about the same time; I think I first visited them after their marriage, in St. John street; my intended wife and her sister were with me at the time; prior to her marriage I never saw Mrs. Robbins alone at any time or place; I was married in the summer of 1858; I lived at No. 1015 Fitzwater street six years, and in 1865 I moved to No. 2108 Mount Vernon street; during the whole time I lived in Fitzwater street I never saw Mrs. Robbins alone; while we had evening parties, four or five families meeting at different houses, I saw her more frequently, and when they ceased I did not see her so often; we would meet after tea and break up about 11 o'clock; these meetings I think were about once a month, and continued during the years 1861 and 1862; after these gatherings were over I think we visited each other four or five times a year; I remember the circumstance spoken of by my wife; I kissed Mrs. Robbins or she kissed me, and Mr. Robbins kissed my wife or she kissed him, I don't know whic; honors were easy; Mr. Robbins manifested no displeasure whatever, and never afterwards adverted to the matter; he went in, took tea with us, and remained until the party went home; I never at any other time kissed Mrs. Robbins or took any liberty whatever with her, but I believe

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUGHT THE PRESS TO BE SILENT?

From the N. Y. Times.

There is one point we should like to submit to the consideration of the Bar Association, and in fact of the whole bar of this State, and it is this:—What is the press and the public to do in the presence of what it conceives to be gross abuses in the administration of justice? Ever since the Erie Railroad fell into its present hands, stories of corruption on the bench of this city, and connivance at it by a portion of the bar, have been widely circulated, and are generally believed both at home and abroad. We have never met a man, be he lawyer or layman, who ventured to deny that these rumors had at least good foundation. We believe there is not a single lawyer of eminence in the State who will venture to deny it. Even Mr. D. D. Field will not do so. He knows that some of our judges are corrupt. What he says, however, and what a great many others say—even Mr. William Allen Butler came near saying it in his lecture on the relations of lawyer and client, the other night—is, that we must not mind common rumor or "mere newspaper utterances" on these subjects. We are to wait for well-ascertained facts before we impute partiality to a judge or improper professional conduct to an advocate, no matter how outrageous the proceedings in court may seem to the lay eye. "Public opinion," Mr. Butler says, "can only properly and finally pronounce upon what is undisputed or established beyond any reasonable doubt, and accepted by common consent as a notorious fact." "It cannot proceed to judgment in a case involving the relation of lawyer and client to each other, to the judiciary, and to the public, so long as any element of doubt remains, so long as issue is to be taken on the main question of fact, and the merits of the case are entangled in the meshes of newspaper controversy and discussion."

Now let us apply this to the condition of things in the courts of this city. We presume we understate the case when we affirm that the large majority of the bar firmly believe at least two of the judges of the Supreme Court to be grossly and shamelessly corrupt. We think we are also understating when we say that fifty of them could furnish proof of this corruption sufficient to support an impeachment before an honest Senate. There is hardly any division of sentiment at the bar as to the way in which the judicial power has been abused during these Erie suits. But if an editor goes to a lawyer, and asks him to furnish him with proofs of these charges, he will refuse to furnish them. He will furnish him indeed with what he alleges to be "facts," but will not allow his name to be used as vouching for them. He will say that he has not time for a controversy, or that justice to his clients forbids his quarreling with the judges, or that there is no use in saying anything about it; that the evil is too deep-seated, or that it is the public morality that is at fault, and that we must look for purification to improvement in the national character, and so on. He is certain to produce some excuse for his not meddling publicly in the matter. If we ask him why the lawyers do not impeach the corrupt judges, he will say—what is quite true—that Tweed, whose servants the corrupt judges are, and who controls the majority of the Legislature absolutely, would not permit it; that it would be impossible to get the Assembly to accuse, or the Senate to convict, on any evidence that could be submitted to them.

If the editor then calls his attention to the condition of the Bar, and asks whether the practice in the Erie cases has not been marked by great abuses, and whether the lawyers who have perpetrated them ought not to be punished in some way or other, he will say that undoubtedly they ought; that this, and this, and this charge against them is certainly true. But if the editor then asks him to come out and denounce them with the authority derived from professional training and practical knowledge of the facts, he will probably refuse to touch the matter, and on the same grounds on which he refuses to deal with corruption on the bench. Success, he will say, would be doubtful, while the trouble and annoyance would be certain.

Now, there is no regularly constituted tribunal here, as there is in England or France, before which a lawyer's professional conduct can be brought, and from which an inquiry into the facts can be obtained. Of course, we shall be told that this is not correct; that the proper remedy for misbehavior on a lawyer's part is to bring him before a Supreme Court, and have his name struck from the rolls. But the very mention of this remedy brings before us the peculiarity of the embarrassment in which the public of this city find themselves. What we complain of is the guilty connivance of the bench, the bar, and the Legislature at the perpetration of an astounding series of frauds affecting directly an enormous amount of property, and which, from their very nature and success, affect the security of all property; and when we cry out, we are advised to complain of the Judges to the Legislature, and of the bar to the judges. In other words, we are to beg the three accomplices in the villainy to turn round and chastise each other in the interest of public morality.

It is this extraordinary combination of circumstances, the like of which we venture to say has never been seen in any civilized country, which makes the duty of the press in this matter one of such difficulty. There being no formal way of bringing corrupt judges and bad lawyers to justice, public opinion naturally and inevitably takes hold of the matter; but then the lawyers step in and say public opinion must not take hold of it, until "the facts" are before it. It may see the equitable powers of the courts of the State used in a way in which no such powers were ever used before: it may see such services rendered by lawyers to notorious knaves as it has never seen rendered by honorable lawyers to their clients; it may see millions of property stolen from its owners used by a parcel of adventurers in the gratification of their lusts, and may see them steadily protected against punishment by the connivance of judges, and the skilful twisting by dexterous practitioners of the forms of procedure; but inasmuch as the processes are so intricate, the suits so numerous, the conflicts of jurisdiction so incessant, the orders and affidavits so numerous that it would give a professional eye all it could do to follow the course even of a single case, nobody, and especially no editor, is to open his lips about it. We are not to condemn dishonest judges or unscrupulous lawyers till somebody, as yet unknown, whose decision nobody will dispute, shall, upon the faith of testimony which nobody will question, tell us exactly what these gentlemen have done which, according to the law of the land and established legal usage, they ought not to have done—till, in short, this superior being has disentangled the whole matter "from the meshes of newspaper controversy and discussion," and set it before the world exactly as it is. Was any civilized community ever presented with so singular a rule of conduct?

Now we can say, for our part, that nothing would delight us more than to leave the correction of legal abuses to the bench and the bar. We are as conscious as any lawyer can be of the disadvantages under which newspapers must always discuss such abuses. We have called the attention of the bar again and again to the incompetency of editors for any such work. Between the fitness of the press and that of the bar, for the criticism of what judges and advocates do or say, there can be no room for doubt in the mind of any sensible men; but as between the criticism of the press, and none at all, there can be just as little doubt. The newspapers have taken this matter up, and public opinion is sitting in judgment on it, because if they do not, nobody else will. The protests we hear against the meddling of the press in the matter is therefore impudent gammon. It is not a private individual's duty to watch burglars as long as there are police; but if the police go to sleep, or enter into a league with the criminals, police duty becomes every man's duty. As long as the courts sit, and do justice, it is every good citizen's duty to leave to them the punishment of crime; but if the judges leave the bench, and set up faro-banks, it is every good citizen's business to see that crime is punished somehow. Lynch law is bad law, but it is better than no law. We declare solemnly and positively that if the Bar Association, or any other organization of honest lawyers, will take up the charges made against the administration of justice in this city, at the bar and on the bench, sift them thoroughly, without fear or favor, and make an honest and energetic effort to bring the wrong-doers to justice of some kind, and to have inflicted on them legal penalties, or else mark them out as fit objects for popular reprobation, we shall gladly refrain from all meddling in the matter henceforth. We shall constitute ourselves simply clerks of their court, to record and make proclamation of their decisions, and shall give them as steadfast and hearty support as is in our power. But until some such tribunal declares itself ready and willing to act, God forbid that the press should accommodate knaves—whether they be judges, lawyers, or clients—who wrest the law to the destruction of property and the confusion of the State, with a tame and timid silence. It is better to commit fifty blunders a day, than that a great crime should be perpetrated without protest from any quarter.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE CENSUS.

From the N. Y. World.

A comparison of the census of 1870 with the vote in that year of some of the States reveals certain curious secrets. In Nevada, West Virginia, Missouri, and Rhode Island the population, vote, and ratio of voters to population in 1870 stand thus:—

	Population.	Vote.	Ratio.
Nevada	42,491	13,348	1 in 3·10
West Virginia	445,616	55,697	1 in 8·01
Missouri	1,715,000	167,710	1 in 10·22
Rhode Island	217,356	16,738	1 in 12·94

It will be here seen that rotten-borough Nevada claims every third person within her borders as not only a voter but actually voting—a claim that bears the stamp of fraud and dishonesty upon its face. Taking into consideration the number of women, children, and sick or non-voting men found in every community, one voter to five inhabitants is a liberal estimate; and very few States in an "off year," as 1870 was, reach even that ratio. And yet here comes rotten-borough Nevada in an "off-year" with a vote much heavier than any other State is known to poll in the most exciting contests. There must be "repeating" here, and it would be well for those extremely unsavory Senators, Messrs. Nye and Stewart, representing this fraudulent State, to look at home before urging on so much electoral legislation for the genuine States of the Union. Fact two concerning Nevada, as shown by the census of 1870, is this; either that rotten borough has decreased very materially in population since 1864, or else its admission in that year was a very dirty job between Mr. Lincoln and the local politicians. On the 31st of October, 1864, Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring Nevada a State, and three days afterwards, or on the 3d of November, the new State reciprocated the martyr's civility by giving him a majority of some thousands in a total vote of 16,420. If in 1864 the population of Nevada was twice as large as it is now, this vote would be a fair electoral ratio; but taking it for granted that there has been no such tremendous decrease, and that the population now is about what it was then, it appears that in the Presidential election of 1864 this rotten borough cast one vote to every 2·52 of population. At the last Presidential election it cast one vote to every 3·02 inhabitants, and now claims one voter in every 3·10. These figures sufficiently demonstrate that this rotten-borough State, founded in trick and device, is conducted on the vilest system of frauds upon the ballot-box—by "repeating," by ballot-box stuffing, and by false counts. Such a community—rotten and corrupt continuously and *ab initio*—has no right to have an equality of voice in the Government with the genuine States. It is a mere close corporation of political desperadoes, aptly typified by Senators Nye and Stewart, who have done more to debauch public life even than Ben Butler; and there is every reason to suppose that, could the genuine sentiment of the people of the State be consulted, it would be all but unanimously in favor of receding into a territorial condition. In *that*, the Federal Treasury would bear the expenses of maintaining civil government, and these forty odd thousand people be no longer compelled, for the use and behoof of Nye, Stewart, *et pals.*, to keep up such an establishment as is here imperfectly set down:—Governor, $4000; Secretary, $3600; Comptroller, $3600; Treasurer, $3600; Surveyor, $2500; School Superintendent, $2500; Supreme Court judges, $35,000; Circuit Court judges, $42,000; Legislature, $8 per diem, etc. The census reveals Nevada a most unmitigated fraud.

As respects West Virginia, it will be seen that the electoral ratio is one voter to every 8·01 of population. The election in this State in 1870 was most exciting, and yet but one voter to every eight inhabitants appears, though at the same time Indiana cast one vote to every 5·26—a discrepancy which finds its explanation in the villainous system of disfranchisement by which the radicals have held this State so long. It was once asserted in the *World*, on what was deemed good authority, that 25,000 men were disfranchised in West Virginia, and, though most vehemently denied, the statement find this much confirmation from the census: that if we allow West Virginia the same electoral ratio as Indiana—and if there was no disfranchisement there is no reason why the ratios should not be substantially the same—the vote would have been 29,000 greater. The disfranchisement we mentioned did exist, but happily, by reason of the Democratic victory in WestVirginia, will now exist no more.

Coming to Missouri, the census once more unerringly demonstrates the existence of an enormous disfranchisement, the voters in the highly exciting contest of 1870 numbering but one to every 10·22 of population. Give Missouri the same electoral ratio as Indiana, and her vote would have been 58,000 greater than it was. Indiana, with a population of 1,676,043, cast 317,550 votes in 1870; and why did Missouri in the same year, with a population of 1,715,000, cast but 167,710, unless the restrictions of the Drake constitution disfranchised the 158,000 voters who came to the polls in the one State and did not in the other? Happily, however, here too is radicalism overthrown and the barbarism of disfranchisement gone with it.

Lastly, here is what the census tells us of Rhode Island—that it had in 1870 but one voter to every 12·94 inhabitants; as if to hint at a disfranchisement worse than that of either Missouri or West Virginia. One voter in 13 is the lowest electoral ratio in the United States, and is not to be excused on the ground that 1870 was an "off year;" first, because we know the faction fight in this State made the election one of great local interest; and, second, because in the Presidential election of 1868, when the maximum vote was out, the ratio was one voter in 11. The secret of what the census reveals in Rhode Island is to be sought in the suffrage laws of that State, which exact a real estate qualification from those naturalized citizens who form so large a part of the entire population.

LITERARY ACROBATS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

John Ruskin has undertaken the reform of the British workman in a series of letters entitled *Fors Clavigera*, which are to finally right all English social abuses; the only difficulty in the way being, it appears, the fact that nobody—not even the astutest critic—has as yet the faintest idea of either what *Fors Clavigera* means or what the letters are about. The truth is, that the lower class in England are just now in the condition of the starving donkey in Æsop, to whom each of the birds and beasts came with advice and consolation, while nobody brought him the peck of oats for lack of which he was dying. Every reformer, philosopher, or poet in England has joined in the pow-wow over this lower class, in whom civilization is seen *in articulo mortis*, and has his favorite remedy to offer. One thrusts expatriation down the patient's throat, another infanticide, a third religious education—not seeing that if his empty stomach were filled his heart and brain would right themselves. Mr. Ruskin must have a peck at the poor victim with the others, which is perhaps well enough.

It is a grave subject, and one to which any man would give his gravest thought. Ruskin was endowed by nature not only with a genuine love of the truth, but a keen insight into it, and exceptional force in its utterance. But of late he has tricked out his ideas in such frippery of sentimentality, such a pish-pash of "Sesame and Lilies," such Ducks and Dawns, that it is John Ruskin at whom his audience stare, and not at the truth which God gave him to show to them. He has taken, too, an apparent delight in the wonder excited by his unintelligibility; clasps his hands in childish glee when a book aimed at the reformation of the clergy falls dead. "They did not understand a word of it!" he cries; "how could they be expected to do it?"

The present letters, intended to help illiterate people, are a series of obscure paradoxes and attempts at mystification. He "wants to tear down all the railroads in England and Wales, the houses of Parliament, and the city of New York. He wants to whisper in the ears of all girls to curtsey as professors and dignified persons go by, and to kings to keep their crowns, and bishops their croziers;" and so the childish chatter goes on, page after page, while the critics puzzle their brains in vain to find the obscure meaning. Now Ruskin knows as well as any living man how to utter hard sense in words like bullets; and this nonsense is not even amusing nonsense. It is nothing but a vain posturing, a click-clack of castanets, to attract notice. There are enough poor devils driven to play such trapeze games in literature for bread and butter; let them stand on their heads and play tricks with their heels to make the vulgar gape; but Ruskin is in lack of neither money nor fame: he can afford to give his best work to the world without betraying this vain desire for notoriety.

It is high time that literary men, at least, understood of how little importance individuals are in this busy age of the world, and that they weigh less and less with each succeeding year. If a man has discovered a poem, or a sewing-machine, or a fertilizer, or a new divine truth, he owes it to the world, and that is all the world wants of him. When he thrusts his own personal whims or power of turning unmeaning somersaults among words on its notice, he is simply guilty of an impertinence for which he will speedily be snubbed. Journalists, who of all men ought to be the most impersonal, are apt in this country to fall into this very error of thrusting their own petty affairs, likes and dislikes, on their readers. We have done what we could to show them their mistake, and not, we are tempted to hope, without effect. We fancy the public has been bored somewhat less, lately, with the squabbles of New York editors, and is not called upon so often to regard their tweaked noses or wounded sensibilities from the right-hand point of view or the left. The world wants few heroes now-a-days, and knows these few by instinct, as the lion does the true prince; and the man who suggests himself as demi-god by virtue of his gift of chattering about himself, or malignant abuse of his neighbor, will find himself shortly not a demi-god, but an applauded clown in a circus, who will be left alone and forgotten in the sawdust as soon as his tongue grows less limber.

WHAT WILL THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION DO?

From the N. Y. Nation.

A foreigner who knew nothing of the San Domingo affair but the appointment and departure of the commission of inquiry, would naturally suppose that the people of the United States had just heard of a newly-discovered island some thousands of miles off, and that in order to gratify their curiosity they had thought fit to send out a scientific exploring expedition.

Perhaps he would begin to deplore the profound ignorance of our people, unless indeed some one better versed in our way of managing political schemes were to ease his mind by telling him that we know all about San Domingo; that Colton's descriptive atlas was found in almost every log-cabin; that we had had commercial agents and consuls for years past in both parts of the island (Hayti and San Domingo proper); that our diplomatic and consular correspondence had given us full tables of its commerce, exports, imports, and of the products of the field and the mines; that in every elementary school history was to be found an account of the population being nine-tenths colored, not to say downright black, and one-tenth Spanish and French Creoles; that their struggles were internal and eternal; that we knew all about the climate, its insalubrity being well attested by the fact that France lost in the time of the first republic about 60,000, and Spain, only a few years ago, some 15,000 men by the yellow fever. Even as to the frequency of "certain meteorological phenomena," to adopt the phrase in the resolution, and which is simply fustian for *earthquakes*, and which the commission is also charged to investigate, there is no lack of knowledge. Earthquakes occur once or twice every five years, and serious ones, destroying whole cities and towns, once in about twenty.

But, then, the ignorant foreigner would say, perhaps you want to know whether the people there wish to be annexed. Not at all, would be the reply. There is not the least doubt about that desire; they annexed themselves in 1861 unanimously to Spain, and almost unanimously to the United States in 1870. The last vote would have been quite unanimous too, for all the opponents of the measure happened to be in prison for some cause or another just when the vote was taken, or had been sent out of the country.

At the last moment, however, it was suggested to President Baez by some shrewd Yankee friend that an entire unanimity might be rather looked upon as too suspicious, and so Baez, on the election day, got some men to cast their votes against annexation.

Indeed, it is hard to treat this commission business seriously, and yet it may have very serious consequences. Some people, not the people of the United States, want to annex all of the West India Islands, after San Domingo offers the best opening for that policy. Ever since the eastern part—in territory the largest, in population (135,000) the smallest—severed its connection, under the name of Santo Domingo, in 1844, with the western part, Hayti, containing about 1,000,000 of people, it has preserved only the semblance of an independent existence. Internal conflicts and wars with Hayti have kept it poor, disordered, and disorganized. Its presidents, one and all, Santana, De Regla, Cabral, Baez, were and are needy adventurers, astute and most unscrupulous men; and, despairing of sustaining themselves in power for any length of time, or aware of the unfitness of the people to govern themselves to be governed, have all tried at some time or another to sell their country to any power which would pay them best. Mr. Fish is slightly mistaken in his late explanatory letter when he speaks of the late Spanish invasion. It was Baez who, as President, in 1860, first proposed annexation to Spain. But Santana, who desired to make the bargain himself, ousted Baez, and proclaimed annexation (March 18, 1861), sustained, as he asserted, by petitions to that effect signed by the voters unanimously. Baez then played the indignant patriot, and denounced the annexation as treason, but as there happened to be a few Spanish frigates on the coast his opposition became unavailing. That Baez was wholly insincere, and that his true intentions were well known to the Spanish Government, were made apparent by the fact that soon after annexation Baez went to Spain, was well received at Madrid, was made a general of division, and was decorated with some order.

The annexation itself was by no means popular in Spain, and even the Queen's Government hesitated long before it acceded to it. Indeed, it was charged that it was originally an intrigue commenced by Baez, carried out by Santana and General Serrano, then Captain-General of Cuba, and that it was a surprise upon the home cabinet. But as Serrano was the special favorite of the Queen, it did not dare to oppose it. Indeed, the Queen's speech from the throne (Nov. 8, 1861), in which she announced to the Spanish people the reannexation, shows, in spite of her assertion to the contrary, evident marks of doubt and hesitation, perhaps somewhat increased by the formal protest against this annexation which our Government had placed on record in Madrid in the spring of 1861. She said in that speech:—

"The island of Hispaniola, the first discovery by which Columbus immortalized his name, has again become a part of the monarchy. The Dominican people, threatened by external enemies, exhausted by intestine disorders, in the midst of its conflict involved the august name of the nation to which it owed civilization and existence. To look upon its misfortunes unmoved, to turn a deaf ear to its wishes, inspired by lofty recollections and by a never-extinguished love for Spain, would have been unworthy of our noble nature. Convinced that they were *unanimous*, and acting on their free will, I have not hesitated to receive them, regarding the honor still more than the advantage of my people."

But a little more than a year after those words had been spoken San Domingo was in open revolt, assisted, as it always will be, by an abundance of men and money from Hayti, whose doom is sealed when San Domingo passes into the hands of a foreign power. The best Spanish authorities state that, even before the insurrection, the acquisition proved a financial failure; that to subdue a revolt of the people was impossible, on account of the deadly climate of the interior; that owing to several parallel ranges of mountains, some of them rising to the height of 7000 feet, forming valleys full of marshes and swamps, exhaling a pestilential air, no troops could penetrate into it, or could be supported for any length of time. The best troops of Spain, their rifle battalions, counted amongst the very best light infantry in Europe, it is well known were uselessly sacrificed, although most of them had previously stood the climate of Cuba. After an effort of about three years, costing many lives and about $40,000,000, Spain gave up her ungrateful child in despair.

As regards the commission, its report, nine chances to one, will be favorable to the views of the annexationists. Baez, who has the reputation of being a most wily politician; the titular General Cazeneau, whose talents for intrigue are also well known; our new consul, undoubtedly selected with a foreknowledge of his views, and who has replaced that explosive young man, R. S. Perry, who has turned a sort of State evidence against annexation, will take good care that the commission will not fall into improper company. Besides, there is really no doubt but that Baez, and also his adversary, Cabral, are both in favor of annexation, provided they can make it pay. It is almost certain that a majority of the people whom the commissioners will see—the inhabitants of the coast districts—are supporters of annexation. There is no doubt, also, that it would be an excellent thing for the interest of the whole people of San Domingo, and that the natural riches of the country would be greatly developed under our auspices.

But, really, that is not the question. It is, Is annexation for the benefit of the United States? The cession of the Bay of Samana might be well enough for a coaling station. The manifest-destiny policy of President Pierce was directed to its acquisition. In fact, our Government had negotiated a treaty with San Domingo (October 2, 1854), called a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, containing a secret article for the Bay of Samana; but it failed to receive the sanction of the Dominican Congress, owing to the threats of England and France, who had obtained information in some way of this arrangement. Annexation of the whole republic of San Domingo, however, inevitably to be followed by that of Hayti, will involve us in something like a chronic Indian war, will be a heavy drain on our treasury, will prove a graveyard to our troops, will be a point of weakness instead of strength in case the country should be involved in a foreign war.

The late speech of Senator Schurz is, however, so exhaustive as to the impolicy of annexation that but little could be added. The object of these remarks is solely to show the uselessness of the appointment of this commission, if anything else is intended than manufacturing public opinion in favor of the scheme, to which, up to this day, the people have shown decidedly the cold shoulder. No censure of the commissioners is implied. They are honorable men; but they are on a most singular errand, and may find out too late that much against their will they have been used as instruments to accomplish a very bad end. Two of them, as we pointed out some weeks ago, Dr. Howe and Mr. Wade, are men of singularly unsuspecting and unjudicial turn of mind; and whether Mr. White, young, shrewd, and versed in affairs as he is, will be able, single-handed, to escape the snares which will be assuredly laid for the whole party, is something which, much confidence as we may have in his ability, it is permissible to doubt.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL POWER.

From Every Saturday.

The figures of the last census have been so far officially ascertained that one apportionment bill has already been prepared by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and another is in process of preparation by the Committee on the Census. Whichever—or whatever one—may finally be adopted, the basis of apportionment will not probably differ materially from that fixed upon in the Judiciary Committee's bill.

At any rate, that will answer our purpose in enabling us to get a clear idea of the redistribution of political power which is to be made for the ensuing decade, and which flows in a great degree from the late most momentous crisis in the history of the Union. The topic, as one intimately connected with the new departure of national progress, cannot but be of deep interest to all reflecting citizens.

The bill above referred to fixes the number of Representatives at 280; and we find on inspection of the list that they are distributed among the great sections of the Union according to the following table, which gives the number of members both according to the present and the proposed apportionments:—

	Present.	Proposed.
New England	27	26
Middle States	61	66
Southern States	75	88
Western States	76	95
Pacific States	4	5
Total	243	280

It is possible that some readers, in glancing over this table, will be surprised at the apparent growth of the South as indicated in the increased number of its Representatives. They will, however, get the true state of the case the moment they reflect that two-fifths of the colored race are now for the first time comprised in the basis of apportionment. If the eleven Representatives derived from this source be deducted, it will be seen that the South has gained but two from the regular increase of population, while the Middle States have been gaining five. Allowing, then, for this apparent anomaly, we find that the table strikingly indicates the general march of political power northward and westward. A table by States would render this still more obvious. Thus, it appears that just one-half of the next House—140 Representatives, according to the bill we have been considering—will come from the following eight States, in the order of their size, viz.:—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Kentucky. All these States might be strung on a straight line, beginning at Boston and running—dipping slightly towards the south—westwardly to Jefferson City, with the exception of a single loop to take in Kentucky. This line may be regarded as the axis of the political power of the Union.

The great significance, however, of the table lies in the hint it gives of such a redistribution of power, consequent upon vital changes in the country, as well render these sectional tables hereafter of much less account than they have been thus far in our history. We have among us a class of men who are constantly crying out for decentralization. It is a good watch-cry in some respects; but we have already realized something equally good, namely, the substantial desectionalization of the country. The sections themselves are fading out or merging into each other. The New England States unquestionably preserve their distinctive features better than any of the other sections, yet among them Connecticut has largely become a political appendage of New York. In the West, Ohio has lost the characteristics of that section—it makes no gain, for instance, under the new apportionment, although New York and Pennsylvania do—while Missouri, on account of its immigrant population and other peculiarities, has been justly transferred from the Southern to the Western States. To note, however, the full force of the desectionalizing drift of the last decade, we must turn to the South. The last apportionment found the 75 Representatives of that section not only within one of equalling the political strength of any other section, but so completely a unit as to hold the balance of power in the Union. The next apportionment will assign, out of the 88 Representatives of that section, no less than 28 to the colored race, whose views for the present are essentially non-concurrent with those of the class who monopolized the whole political power enjoyed by the South under the last census. This division, it is true, will not be strictly available to the colored population, and it is best it should not be; still, it is easy to see that, of itself, it effectually disposes of the once all-powerful sectionalism of the South. Similarity of institutions, also, will tend to rearrange the States politically according to their dominant interests, whether commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, or otherwise. Thus the mountainous regions running down from Virginia, through North Carolina, and East Tennessee, into Upper Georgia and Alabama, will be essentially, and in time politically, distinct from the cotton-planting sections of the South, and they will find their affinities farther north. Immigration, by which alone the Southern States can hold their own in the race of political progress, will only add another impulse in the direction we have been considering.

The same conclusion is to be derived from the slightest study of that section which is distancing all others in the acquisition of political power. The West is hardly a section geographically, and still less can it be so politically. Where is the West? Like Corporal Trim's poor soldier, it is "here to-day and gone to-morrow." Its original States, once the homes of adventurous pioneers, become old and conservative and ally themselves with the Eastern and Middle States. The newer States are in population the epitome of the whole Union. In the recent Senatorial elections at the West, but one of the successful candidates was a native of his State. A carpet-bag would well befit the coat-of-arms of any of these new States. Such communities, of course, representative of the whole country as they are, cannot be sectional. They are a Congress of national electors, to begin with, and their own Congressmen cannot but reflect the broad and catholic type of their origin. This, then, is the gratifying feature of the present—and probably of every future—redistribution of political power. It is a grand advance towards equality and towards the subordination of class and sectional interests to the general welfare of the people as a whole.

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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILIP SPAEDER vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa.; VIRTUE C. SWEATMAN vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa. September Term, 1870, Nos. 97 and 98.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in court, arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writs of *fieri facias* of the personal estate of the said GEORGE HAMBRECHT, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Room No. 19, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons are required to make their claims before such Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
E. C. MITCHELL,
2 2 10t Auditor.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

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Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 10 3

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7 25; Nut, $6 25.
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Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 20 rp tf

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NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. mhs 3

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Committee on Superintendence of the Fairmount Park Commission will meet on Thursday next to consider the proposals which, up to yesterday, were received at the office of the commission for the running of properly constructed and safe steamers on the Schuylkill river within the boundaries of Fairmount Park.

—Mayor Fox yesterday received a telegram from the authorities of Shippensbug, Pa., stating that three alleged burglars had been arrested in that town during the morning and sent to the Carlisle jail. An officer was specially detailed, and started for that point last evening for the purpose of ascertaining whether they could be identified as any of the party concerned in the robbery at the Kensington Bank on last Thursday night.

—The Finance Committee held a meeting last evening. The bill to appropriate $400,000 for the improvement of Broad street was reconsidered, and it was agreed to increase the amount to $500,000.

—The ship Research, 1459 tons, Captain S. Mosher, laden with from 8000 to 9000 barrels of coal oil, left this port on Saturday, bound outward for Antwerp. While in tow of the City Ice Boat on Saturday last she struck on a sunken rock known as the "Kettle Bottom," near Marcus Hook, and sunk in about 12 feet of water. The vessel was very heavily laden, drawing about 23 feet of water, and was unmanageable owing to the high winds prevailing at the time. There were no accidents to any of the crew.

—Three men, supposed to be thieves, have been for several days acting suspiciously about the doors of city banks, evidently watching for an opportunity to snatch money from the hands of depositors. Two of the gang are of genteel appearance; the other is rather roughly dressed, and looks like a foreigner. Occasionally they venture inside the banks, and coolly survey the depositors as they stand in line.

—At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners held last evening, the Committee on Real Estate made a report to the effect that they were prohibited by section 22 of the ordinance of Councils from leasing property tenanted by other parties than the city, and they asked for the repeal of that section.

—The Board of Port Wardens protest against any piers for ice-breakers being built in the Delaware opposite Chester.

—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade was held last evening at the rooms, No. 505 Chesnut street. Mr. James C. Hand, first Vice-President, occupied the chair, and Mr. T. Morris Perot acted as Secretary. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved, after which the annual report of the Executive Council was read by Mr. A. J. Perkins, Secretary of the Council. The report was adopted. An election for officers then took place, and the ticket as published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH was elected.

Domestic Affairs.

—From many points to the northward come reports of intensely cold weather.

—A decision will be rendered in the Cheney case, to-day, by the Ecclesiastical Court, at Chicago.

—The people of Rye, New Hampshire, were treated to the sensation of an earthquake shock early on Sunday morning.

—Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, is using his influence to bring about a settlement of the Bergen tunnel difficulty.

—A Washington despatch says that Bismarck declares the story about Germany endeavoring to secure territory on this continent to be untrue.

Foreign Affairs.

—Bismarck is laboring under severe mental excitement.

—As provisions arrive the people of Paris become more tranquil.

—The people of the North of France denounce Gambetta's recent decrees.

—Rochefort announces the forthcoming issue of a newspaper entitled *Mot d'Ordre*.

—Intense suffering prevails in Paris, and hundreds are daily dying of starvation.

—At Bordeaux a demonstration was yesterday made by a procession of seven hundred persons to show that the people approved of the action of the Government there.

—The Bordeaux Government has issued a declaration maintaining the electoral disqualifications, and announcing that one of their number has been sent to Paris to explain the real state of things.

PUBLIC SALES.

Properties Sold by the Sheriff.

Among other properties sold last evening by Sheriff Leeds, at the monthly sale at the old Court of Quarter Sessions, were the following for the prices named:—

Three-story brick house and lot, south side of Wharton street, 50 feet east of Seventeenth street, 16 feet front, 73 feet deep, $2550.

Ground-rent of $53, out of lot northeast side Ridge road, and west side Twenty-second street, thence northwest 73 feet, northeast 31 feet 11⅛ inches, east 42 feet 5½ inches, south 65 feet 5 inches, $800.

Ground-rent of $36, out of lot northeast side Ridge road, 73 feet northwest of Twenty-second street, 17 feet front, thence northeast 40 feet 11½ inches, east 51 feet 5½ inches, south 17 feet, west 42 feet 5½ inches, southwest 31 feet 11⅛ inches, $525.

Ground-rent of $36, out of lot south side Columbia avenue, 39 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 19 feet 6 inches in front, 64 feet 11½ inches deep, $525.

Ground-rent of $36, out of lot south side Columbia avenue, 59 feet west of Twenty-second street, 19 feet 6 inches front, 67 feet 11½ inches deep, $525.

Two-story brick house and lot, south side Montrose street, 195 feet 6 inches west Twenty-second street, 15 feet front, 50 feet deep. Ground-rent, $36—125.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side Third street, 174 feet north of Diamond street, 14 feet front, 67 feet 3 inches deep, $180.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side Third street, 188 feet north of Diamond street, 14 feet front, 67 feet 3 inches deep, $100.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side Third street, 202 feet north of Diamond street; 15 feet front, 67 feet 3 inches deep, $200.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side Third street, 233 feet north of Diamond street, 16 feet front, 67 feet 3 inches deep, $300.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side Third street, 247 feet north of Diamond street, 16 feet front, 67 feet 3 inches deep, $390.

Two-story brick house and lot, west side Bodine street, 239 feet north of Diamond street, 13 feet front, 45 feet deep, $275.

Two-story brick house and lot, west side Bodine street, 252 feet north of Diamond street, 13 feet front, 45 feet deep, $360.

Three-story brick house and lot, southeast side Gray's Ferry road, 70 feet north of Bainbridge street, 16 feet front, 60 feet deep, $1300.

Three-story brick house and lot, southeast side Gray's Ferry road, 86 feet north of Bainbride street, 16 feet front, 60 feet deep, $1600.

Buildings, improvements, and lot, northwest side Richmond street, 196 feet 8¾ inches northeast of Ann street, 20 feet front, 100 feet deep. Ground-rent, $70—$3600.

Ground-rent of $33·75, out of lot, in middle of Emerald street, 118 feet 9 inches southwest of Tioga street, 33 feet 9 inches front, 212 feet deep, $350.

Ground-rent of $16·87½, out of house and lot in middle of Jasper street, 186 feet 3 inches southwest of Tioga street, 33 feet 9 inches front, 212 feet deep, $100.

Ground-rent of $33·75, out of lot in middle of Emerald street, 186 feet 3 inches southwest of Tioga street, 33 feet 9 inches front, 212 feet deep, $350.

Ground-rent of $33·75, out of lot in middle of Emerald street, 152 feet 6 inches southwest of Tioga street, 33 feet 9 inches front, 212 feet deep, $350.

Ground-rent of $33·75, out of lot in middle of Emerald street, 85 feet southwest of Tioga street, 33 feet 9 inches front, 212 feet deep, $300.

Ground-rent of $16·87½, out of lot in middle of Jasper street, 118 feet 9 inches southwest of Tioga street, 33 feet 9 inches front, 212 feet deep, $125.

Ground-rent of $16·88½, out of lot in middle of Jasper street, 85 feet southwest of Tioga street, 33 feet 9 inches front, 212 feet deep, $125.

Ground-rent of $16·87½, out of lot in middle of Jasper street, 152 feet 6 inches southwest of Tioga street, 33 feet 9 inches front, 212 feet deep, $125.

Lot, north side Dauphin street, 16 feet west of Fourth street, 14 feet 6 inches front, 60 feet deep, $1500.

Lot, north side Coates street, 190 feet west of Fifteenth street, 22 feet 4 inches front, 92 feet 3⅜ inches deep on west line, 90 feet 9¼ inches deep on east line. Subject to building restrictions, $2300.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side Franklin street, 710 feet 7 inches north of Poplar street, 24 feet front, 72 feet 4½ inches deep on north line, 71 feet ¼ inch deep on south line, $1000.

Three-story house and lot, south side German street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 19 feet front, 136 feet deep, $1000.

Lot, south side German street, 120 feet 6 inches west of Fourth street, 19 feet front, 136 feet deep. Ground rent, $57—$1000.

Two-story brick house and lot, west side Twenty-eighth street, 36 feet 11½ inches north of Emmett street, 18 feet 5½ inches front, 110 feet deep, $300.

Lot south side Washington avenue, 96 feet west of Twenty-second street, 50 feet front, 130 feet deep. Ground rent, $180—$500.

Lot S. E. corner Twentieth and Federal streets, 70 feet front, 141 feet 2 inches deep on west line, 137 feet on east line, 69 feet 11 inches on rear end, $1000.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Seventh street, 40 feet south of Dauphin street, 20 feet front, 70 feet deep, $4100.

Three-story brick house and lot north side Green street, 50 feet east of Twenty-fourth street, 25 feet front, 154 feet 7 inches deep, $5600.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The following circular, which has been issued by the Anglo-American Committee of which Thomas Hughes, Esq., is chairman, is entitled to the thoughtful consideration of all who are anxious to promote good feeling and friendly relations between the United States and England.

The circular, which consists of an address and a list of the noblemen and gentlemen who have been placed upon the committee, is as follows:—

ADDRESS.

The Anglo-American Committee has been formed for the purpose of obtaining the best securities for the maintenance of a friendly understanding, and for the cultivation of more cordial relations, between the United States and Great Britain. It is proposed to establish a precisely similar society in the United States and in Canada, and it has been ascertained that there are many leading Americans who will give their aid to this end. It is hoped that citizens of each country resident in the other will join the committee in the place of their temporary domicile.

The necessity for the establishment of some such society has forced itself on several of the promoters of the committee, who have been lately in the United States. The lamentable ignorance of contemporary American history which exists in England even amongst otherwise well-instructed politicians, is too notorious; and the case is much the same in the United States with reference to Great Britain. Upon all questions in controversy between the two countries, the facts and arguments which form the strength of the case on each side are, for all practical purposes, unknown in the other. It is fruitless to inquire how this came to pass; it is clear that it is dangerous to allow such a state of things to continue. Hence the present effort, which the promoters are confident may be made the instrument of spreading sounder views, and of bringing together citizens of each country outside of the range of party politics.

The work of the English committee for the present will be confined to the publication of carefully prepared statements upon the questions at issue, which are specified in the President's message, and to entering into correspondence with citizens of the United States who may be ready to join in the work of hearty reconciliation between the two countries.

It is believed that other methods of forwarding this general object will open out, of which the committee will be able to avail themselves in due course.

Citizens of either country, who may be ready to join in this effort, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE—FIRST LIST.

Chairman—Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Committee—The Earl of Lichfield, Lord Hobart, Lord Alfred S. Churchill, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M. P.; Sir John Lubbock, Bart, M. P.; Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart.; William McArthur, Esq., M. P.; W. T. McCullagh Torrens, Esq., M. P.; W. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., Q. C., M. P.; A. J. Mundella, Esq., M. P.; E. A. Leatham, Esq., M. P.; R. A. Macfie, Esq., M. P.; E. T. Gourley, Esq., M. P.; James Howard, Esq., M. P.; Thomas Lea, Esq., M. P.; B. Samuelson, Esq., M. P.; Henry Richard, Esq., M. P.; Vernon Lushington, Esq., Q. C., Lincoln's Inn; Professor Sheldon Amos, Temple; Professor H. Croome Robertson, Temple; Professor Hunter, Temple; G. W. Hastings, Esq.; John Morley, Esq.; Herbert Spencer, Esq.; J. C. Templar, Esq., Master of the Exchequer; Rev. James Davis; Frank Hill, Esq.; Sidney Colvin, Esq.; A. C. Humphreys, Esq., Lincoln's Inn; F. Otter, Esq., Lincoln's Inn; R. B. Litchfield, Esq., Temple; C. H. Hopwood, Esq., Temple; Edwin Fears, Esq., Temple; T. C. Sandars, Esq., Lincoln's Inn; J. T. Pierce, Esq., Temple; A. Macmillan, Esq.; G. W. Smalley, Esq., New York *Tribune;* George Grove, Esq.; John Ball, Esq. (formerly Under Secretary for the Colonies); G. E. Briscoe Eyre, Esq.; J. Girdlestone, Esq.; Rev. F. Hastings, Wanstead; Captain S. Flood Page, Wimbledon; W. F. Rae, Esq.; J. Staniforth, Esq.; S. Parsons Shaw, Esq., Manchester; W. D. Rawlins, Esq., Lincoln's Inn; Robert Applegarth, Esq.; James Wicks, Esq., Colchester; Eccles Shorrocks Esq., Over Darwen; Frederick Pennington, Esq.; F. J. Freelove, Esq.; Great Bardfield; Ralph Ashton, Esq., Over Darwen; Alexander McArthur, Esq.; Peter Reid, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Chesson, Esq.

At a meeting held at the Ship Tavern, Charing Cross, on Tuesday, 15th November, 1870, Mr. T. Hughes in the chair, it was

"*Resolved*, That an Anglo American Committee be formed for the purpose of obtaining the best possible securities for the continuance of peace and amity between England and the United States."

The committee have fixed the subscription at ten shillings and upwards.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Coming Union of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

Scotchmen are proud of the fact that the oldest son of one of their greatest chiefs is the first subject in modern times who, openly and with the full consent of the ruling powers, should be betrothed to a princess of royal blood. Several means of expressing their satisfaction have been ventilated in the press. Among others the proposal that a splendid palace should be erected near Edinburgh for the happy couple at the cost of the Scottish peers. This, however, has not proved acceptable, probably from the fact that the majority of the illustrious personages need all the "gear" they have to keep up their position in society. The Marquis, it is said, has purchased a house in Moray place, Edinburgh, the finest square of that city of palaces. This will prove a godsend to Auld Reekie, which of late has descended to the level of a large provincial town with a society almost entirely professional. With a princess for its centre Edinburgh will attract the aristocracy and wealth of the country, if the winds do not prevail against royalty and drive to balmier climes the now daintily nurtured and "anglified" nobility of the North. In the popular estimation Lord Lorne seems to be a second Prince Charlie. As you walk past the shop windows he meets your gaze at every step in picture and photograph. You see him in the shape of a child's doll, arrayed in full Highland costume. He is already celebrated in song, and his crest has become public property as the favorite device of ladies' brooches. There is another point of resemblance between the young nobleman and the Jacobite hero in the circumstance that the former has for a rival some "wee, wee German lairdie." It is said that the King of Prussia, being very indignant that none of his dependent sprigs of German royalty should have been chosen for the husband of Princess Louisa, has indignantly protested against this marriage. If this be true his remonstrance has been unavailing. Workmen are at present busily employed in preparing the chapel in Windsor Castle for the approaching solemnity, which will take place on the 20th of March.

CONJUGAL TRIALS.

Two Marriages and Three Divorce Suits Between the Same Parties.

The Louisville Chancery Court can boast of laurels in the way of divorce suits before which even renowned Chicago may lower her plumes. The Chancellor yesterday returned the papers of one with the simple indorsement "dismissed," whereby hang several very well-developed tales. It is the third of a series, all brought by the same fair plaintiff against the same incorrigible defendant.

M. L. H—— was sweet sixteen, when, in 1860, she first felt "the need of a protector during the journey through life," and listened to the soft words of E. J. H——. She knew him "poor in purse," as she herself expressed it, but then he was young and handsome. Hence, there was soon the sound of marriage bells, and all went merry till poverty came in the cottage door and Cupid began his flight from the window. "He only bought me one calico dress during the whole time, and he didn't pay for that," was a sad sequel to the nuptial pledge, "with all my goods I thee endow." So, followed by the ghosts of scanty wardrobes and unpaid board bills, Edward bade farewell to his Eloise and carpetbagged it to California.

These were grounds enough for divorce, and on the 20th February, 1863, the Chancellor "gave her back her heart again," with her costs "in that behalf expended."

On the 25th of March, 1863, the long absent Enoch Arden had returned to Louisville, taken out fresh license, and again entered into "the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity" with the object of his first and early love.

And then began the most extended bridal tour ever recorded. The defendant, as it was afterwards asserted in divorce suit No. 2. "took me to California, where we remained one year; thence to Nevada Territory for six months," in which strange land the truant husband left his doubly-wedded wife, and struck out for New Mexico, she, through the assistance of friends in Louisville, returning here again to seek a dissolution of the chains in which she had so unfortunately been a second time entrapped.

In this suit she was not so successful. It is so hard to loosen cords which have been twice tied that we doubt if anything short of a Chicago Chancellor can ever undo the knot. Edward returned in time to protest against another dissolution of the bonds, and putting on file several letters, of which the following is a sample, established so clearly in the eyes of justice that the plaintiff did not consider herself "abandoned," as alleged, as to defeat the suit:—

MY DARLING EDWARD:—I do wish we were living together in a nice little home of our own; don't you think we would be happy? I expect to see the day when we will live as comfortably as any of them. It may be for years, but I hope not, Edward.

Your darling wife, S——.

The second suit was dismissed May 20, 1870; but, not to be outdone, suit No. 3 was filed August 25 following, which, we are sorry to say, met with a like fate.—*Louisville Courier-Jour.*

THE CABINET.

The Rumored Reconstruction.

A Washington correspondent writes:—

There is emphatic authority to say that the President entertains no idea whatever at present of making any change in his Cabinet. Secretary Fish has not asked to be relieved from his position as Secretary, nor does the President desire that he shall do so. Concerning the French embassy the President says that Minister Washburne never stood higher in his estimation than he does to-day; that he considers Mr. Washburne a decided success as Minister at Paris; that he has exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and that should he ever ask to be relieved, his request would be granted only on the ground of failing health, with which the Minister is now affected.

It must be understood that while the President is satisfied with his Cabinet, he cannot answer for the intentions of the members. Secretary Fish informed your correspondent some time since that he did not, when accepting his office, intend to remain during the whole administration of President Grant. It seems to be understood that he will resign early in March, though it cannot be stated confidently that such is his intention.

QUAKER INDIAN AGENTS.

Probable Resignation of Friends Samuel and Asa Janney.

The Loudoun (Va.) *Standard* says:—

We learn from a reliable source that Mr. Samuel M. and Asa M. Janney, who are now occupying onerous and responsible positions under the Government as Indian agents, contemplate in a short time resigning the same, their health no longer permitting them to endure the trials and hardships incident to a life among the Indians. Considering their advanced ages and naturally delicate health, it has been a matter of surprise that they have thus far endured the well known border hardships. That they have well and faithfully discharged their duties is a fact too well known to the country to need comment. Their policy has been the means of saving millions to the Government, and if rigidly carried out in the future will prevent a repetition of hostilities by the Indians.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Well secured Ground Rent of $150 a year. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable yearly ground rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 60 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE AND LANDELL,
ARCH STREET.
GOOD BLACK SILKS
UNDER VALUE,
BETWEEN SEASONS.
1 27 mwsmrp

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 26 mws

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.
No. 19 WILLIAM Street,
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,
IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3mt

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address
J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present season begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,
Davis' Cincinnati Hams.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
BENEFIT
ON THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 7, of
J. F. ZIMMERMAN,
Treasurer of the English Opera Combination, and
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Box Bookkeeper of the Academy,
on which occasion
THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION
Will appear for the only time in Flotow's
MARTHA, MARTHA,
with the famous original American cast.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of the Popular Contralto,
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN,
MOZART'S MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
THE WONDERFUL CHILD AMERICUS.
THURSDAY.....IL TROVATORE
First appearance of JOSEPH HERRMANS.
First Appearance of Miss EMMA HOWSON.
FRIDAY, Benefit of America's Favorite Tenor,
WILLIAM CASTLE.
BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO,
First time in English in this city.
SATURDAY, GALA FAREWELL MATINEE.
Appearance of all the Artistes.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SATURDAY NIGHT, ONE NIGHT ONLY,
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA—Gounod's
FAUST—IN GERMAN.
Conductor.....Mr. S. BEHRENS
Admission, $1; Secured Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Seats secured at the Academy and at North's Music store. 2 6

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TWO MORE GRAND CONCERTS
BY
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.
The public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been completed to give two additional
GRAND CONCERTS,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, and
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 17,
Mr. Thomas will be assisted by the celebrated Pianist,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
and his
UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA,
many of whom are
EMINENT SOLOISTS.
The programmes will be entirely new. On Wednesday evening, in compliance with numerous requests, will be performed the entire
SYMPHONY No. 6, PASTORALE.....Beethoven
Admission Tickets.....One Dollar
Reserved Seats.....Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle.....Fifty Cents
Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Subscription Tickets for Two Concerts, including Reserved Seats, Two Dollars. Can be obtained on Thursday and Friday, February 9 and 10, at F. A. North & Co.'s, Music Store only, No. 1026 Chesnut street.
The regular sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on Saturday, the 11th, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the Box Office, of the Academy.
Full programmes can be obtained at the Ticket Office and principal Music Stores. 2 6 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
FIVE FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
(Prior to his departure for Europe),
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 7,
MR. CLARKE
in his celebrated character,
ASA TRENCHARD,
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
To conclude with the new comedy of
FOX AND GOOSE.
YOUNG GOSLING.....Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING,
Joseph C. Foster's grand spectacular drama of the
OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN,
replete with gorgeous effects in every department, and the characters filled by
DAVENPORT'S DOUBLE STAR COMPANY.
Tickets secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All matters concerning the business of the present week of opera, except upon the benefit nights announced, are respectfully referred to the Management of the German Company, represented here by Mr. LEONARD GROVER, who has purchased all our interest in the receipts of the week, except as above stated.
C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Managers Grand England Opera Combination. 2 6 tf

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
SECOND WEEK—GREAT SUCCESS.
LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
LURLINE,
Sir Rupert the Reckless.....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LYDIA THOMPSON.
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
SATURDAY—LYDIA THOMPSON MATINEE.

MANNERCHOIR BAL MASQUE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, February 14.
One-half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the assistance of the sufferers in the French and German war. Cards of Admission $5, admitting a gentleman and one lady. Extra lady's ticket $1 each, to be had at L. Meyer's, No. 1415 Chesnut street, Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, R. T. Schmidt's, No. 610 Arch street, J. A. Payne, No. 219 S. Broad street, Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 18 tF14

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—LAST WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL
TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION.
ASK ANY ONE OF THE THOUSANDS who have attended the receptions within the past two weeks, and they will inform you that it is the most NOVEL, PLEASING, AND INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT EVER GIVEN IN THIS CITY. Receptions from 2 till 5 and from 7 till 10 P. M. Admission, 35 cents; Children, 25 cents. 2 7 3t*

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
A GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST
Between E. J. PLUNKETT, Champion of Pennsylvania, and E. H. NELMS, for $500, will be played on
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1871.
The game to be the American 4 ball, 1500 points, push and crotch barred. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the Hall and principal Billiard Rooms. 2 7 3t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE
OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
Now on Exhibition at
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. 1 21stuth

GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones. GEORGE O. HOWARD,
5 9 ml 9th EIGHTEENTH Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 6

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record,* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

NEW YORK JUSTICE.

WE publish on an inside page, devoted to the reproduction of editorials of leading journals upon current topics, an article from the New York *Times*, headed "Ought the press to be silent?" which deserves a careful perusal. It gives a picture of New York life, and of the New York mode of stifling justice in the Courts and in the Legislature, which may well excite national alarm, and prompt all other American communities to adopt timely precautions against the establishment among them of such a supremely unjust and infamous system. It has long been suspected that the New York bench contained corrupt judges, but the *Times* assures us that this fact is so notorious that not a single lawyer of eminence will venture to deny it, while all prominent lawyers are familiar with facts tending to prove this terrible charge, yet at the same time so cowed down by the omnipotence of corruption as to shrink from the task of publicly denouncing the judicial offenders or from attempting to drag the judicial ermine from the venal shoulders that habitually disgrace and dishonor it. The appropriate legal remedy is the clumsy machinery of impeachment; and when the lawyers are asked to invoke it, they answer, in the language of the *Times*, "that Tweed, whose servants the corrupt judges are, and who controls the majority of the Legislature absolutely, would not permit it; that it would be impossible to get the Assembly to accuse, or the Senate to convict, on any evidence that could be submitted to them."

It is not an uncommon thing for some portions of a political organization to be rotten; and in the present condition of American politics rottenness is always perceptible in some one or more quarters; but New York alone, among American communities, has sounded that profound abyss of corruption which is never lightened by a faint glimmer of justice and honesty, and which involves in an indistinguishable compound of rascality her lawyers, judges, leading politicians, and legislators. In the early stages of civilization the rule prevails that all may take who have the power, and all may keep who can. As civilization progresses and Christianity exerts her benign influence, justice and law gradually assert their supremacy; but it is reserved for New York to pervert the forms of law to the practical endorsement of a series of wrongs more infamous than any marauding chieftain or robber outlaw ever dreamed of perpetrating; to convert her legislators, lawyers, leading politicians, and judges into a consolidated band of thieves, mutually sustaining, shielding, and assisting each other, as did the robber bands of old, and recognizing Tweed (who has gorged himself to repletion with the spoils of political emolument) as a dominant chief whose behests demand implicit obedience, when all regard for official oaths and all sense of honor and duty have vanished.

Philadelphia abounds with politicians who would gladly emulate the career of Tweed and Tweed's favorite retainers. Their great object in life is to plunder the public by a perversion of good laws or by the enactment of bad laws. They regard with envy rather than abhorrence the ascendancy of corruption in the city of New York, and long for the day when they, too, can enchain in thraldom to a generation of corrupt partisan office-holders and partisan leaders the entire population of the city of Philadelphia. Already they have, little by little, made some dangerous strides towards the attainment of their ultimate end; and if the people are not quickly aroused to a sense of their danger, the day is not distent when this proud city, too, will be held in vassalage by exacting tyrants not a whit more merciful or reputable than those who dominate New York. Heretofore we have looked, in critical moments, for deliverance from some of the worst of threatened dangers to our Courts, and fortunately we have not looked in vain. But year after year we elect legislators who are hopelessly corrupt; we are growing comparatively careless in the selection of Judges; we install in important local offices men who are unworthy of public confidence; and if we take a few more downward steps, a system as terrible that which now prevails in New York may be fastened upon us. The political organization of cities, like the individual character of mankind, is never at a stand-still: it is always growing either better or worse. Ours is, in some important respects, deteriorating: and if it degenerates with accelerated pace, it will soon become as bad as that which holds New York spell-bound under its miasmatic influence.

THE INCOME TAX.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has entered his protest against the abolition of the income tax, his argument being that it will probably only cost about $500,000 to collect, whereas it will yield about $12,000,000. The Secretary is delightfully indefinite as to the cost of collection, and says that it cannot be positively ascertained. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as our readers are aware, differs with the Secretary materially on this point, and is very strongly of the opinion that it costs as much to collect the tax as it is worth. The Secretary urges as an additional reason why the tax should not be discontinued, that the appropriations are based upon the estimates of the revenue to be obtained under the present system of taxation, and that to cut off any source of supply would be to create a danger of a deficiency. If Mr. Boutwell finds his funds running low, he can very easily cease reducing the public debt at the rate he has been doing, and there will be very few to find fault with him. There is no reason whatever that the present generation should be obliged to sustain the whole burden of the liquidation of the war debt, or that it should submit to an oppressive and inquisitorial tax for the purpose of allowing Mr. Boutwell to carry out his pet scheme. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the Secretary of the Treasury, the fact remains that if Congress had at the last session introduced such reforms in our system of internal revenue taxation as sound policy and common sense demanded, there would have been not even the shadow of a pretext for the continuance of the income tax; and it will not be easy to convince any but certain Western farmers and Southern planters who have no cash incomes, that the tax was continued for any real reason other than to give employment to a horde of unnecessary office-holders. How the expenses of the Government are kept up very much above what is absolutely necessary we demonstrated a few days ago, when referring to the consolidation of the revenue districts of this city. It was at first determined to consolidate the four districts of Philadelphia into two, but this did not suit the purposes of the assessors and collectors and their attaches, and the Second and Fourth districts were accordingly net consolidated, although together they do much less business than the consolidated First district. Now if the President were to reduce the revenue districts throughout the country to one-half their present number by consolidation, the cost of collecting the revenue would be reduced one-half. Let Mr. Boutwell figure out what would be saved to the treasury in this manner, and then compare the amount with that which would be lost by the abolition of the income tax, and see what the deficiency in the treasury will be. It is useless for the Secretary of the Treasury to plead for the continuance of a tax that is now, as it always has been, an unmitigated nuisance to all classes of citizens, when there is a positive refusal on the part of the administration to carry out in good faith the policy of economy authorized by Congress when it passed the law empowering the President to consolidate revenue districts. How far Mr. Boutwell is to blame in this matter we do not undertake to say, but he represents the administration, and it is certainly not creditable for the administration to bring all its influence to bear to procure the continuance of an unpopular and, under proper management, unnecessary tax, when it fails to reduce the expenses of the Government when it could do so with propriety and advantage.

Since writing the above a despatch has been received announcing that the Ways and Means Committee of the House has determined to report the bill for the repeal of the income tax. We hope sincerely that the House will pass the bill immediately, and that the Senate will concur without further controversy, and thus put an end finally and forever to an unmitigated nuisance.

MR. SMITH yesterday introduced a fine lot of bills in the State House of Representatives, for widening Nicetown lane, for repealing the act of 1870 relative to qualifications of road jurors, authorizing the construction of pneumatic tubes under the streets, squares, and avenues of Philadelphia, with unlimited powers, for the laying out a great avenue on the Wissahickon road, and divers other schemes for filling the pockets of certain contractors at the expense of the tax-payers of Philadelphia. Why does not Mr. Smith "go the whole hog," if we may be allowed the expression, and introduce a bill for the transfer of all the real and personal property of Philadelphia to the possession of himself and friends? This would be a much shorter and easier method of growing rich than by engineering a series of petty peculative measures that only gain for Mr. Smith the reputation of being a commonplace sort of plunderer. Why does he not attempt a grand *coup* that will gain him some glory even if he fails in it? As it is he will never equal the Fisks, the Tweeds, and the Sweeneys of New York unless he attempts something more magnificent than he has yet done; and we therefore anxiously await from him a grand effort that will give him a place in the temple of Fame beside the superb scamps who rule New York.

THE Republican papers of the western part of the State have spoken in terms of warm commendation of Colonel David Stanton, of Beaver, for the Republican nomination for Auditor-General; and as the candidacy is generally conceded to the West, his success is more than possible. He is a cousin of the late great War Minister whose name he bears, and has himself made an excellent war record. He is spoken of as eminently qualified, of spotless reputation, and as popular with the Republicans of the West.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Isaac E. Hiester.

This well-known Democratic politician and successful lawyer died at his residence in Lancaster yesterday morning of paralysis, from the effects of which he had been suffering since January 28. He belonged to one of the oldest families in the State, a family that has contributed half a dozen of its members to the service of the people in Congress, and long been prominent in the political annals of the State. The father of the deceased was the Hon. William Hiester, who represented Lancaster county in the National House of Representatives from 1831 to 1837, and at one time attained great prominence as the active leader of the Anti-Masonic party. His grand uncle, General Daniel Hiester, was a member of the first four Congresses from this State, and of the Seventh and Eighth Congresses from Maryland, to which State he had removed.

Mr. Hiester was born in the village of New Holland, Lancaster county, in May, 1824, and was therefore not quite forty-seven years of age at the time of his death. After a careful preparation, he entered Yale College in 1838, and graduated from that institution with high honors. He entered the law office of Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., of Lancaster, after graduating, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, soon attaining a front rank and a high legal reputation. In 1848, he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General for Lancaster county, a position identical with the District Attorneyship of the present day; and in 1852, when but twenty-eight years of age, was elected a Representative in Congress. The position assumed by him on the slavery question in the famous Kansas-Nebraska debate led to his defeat for re-election in 1854, and again in 1856. In 1868 he was a member of the Democratic National Convention, and was chosen to represent Pennsylvania on the Democratic National Executive Committee. He was frequently solicited, but invariably refused, to become a candidate for the Supreme bench of the State, and in 1869 was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor, but his name was not brought before the convention by his friends. Of late years, Mr. Hiester's views had been of a liberal tendency, and in the National Convention of 1863 especially he attained prominence by antagonizing the restroactive policy of the majority. By his industry and ability he had attained a large and lucrative practice at the bar, and added materially to the ample fortune which he had inherited.

—The wife of Rev. O. D. Taylor was recently stricken, while in prayer meeting at Jackson, Michigan, with paralysis of the brain, and died in about an hour, thus fulfilling her wish of the evening before, that she might die in a prayer meeting.

—Near Chicago there is a steam garden of two acres, covered with glass, and a network of pipes laid beneath the beds, supplied with steam by a powerful engine and boilers, to supply warmth and moisture. Early vegetables are nearly ready for pulling, and later ones are progressing finely.

—The announcement of a certain temperance lecture in Muskegon, Michigan, was simply in the words, "Muzzle that dog," which were posted in large letters throughout the city, and some of the unsophisticated, taking it as a warning from the police, muzzled their respective curs without delay.

—It is stated that on the first day's sale of Nilsson's tickets in Boston an elderly lady from the suburbs struggled into the line of applicants at Music Hall, waited an hour or more, then started off and did some "shopping," came back; claimed her place in the line, was refused, indignantly appealed to the policeman, was finally persuaded to take her place at the end of the line, and after an hour or more waiting struggled triumphantly up to the office, and demanded of the urbane ticket seller "a good seat for Mr. Gough's next lecture."

—The late George Ticknor had a decided aversion to radicalism and radicals. It is related that Thackeray once asked him if he knew Theodore Parker, and that he replied in the negative with a look of disdain; whereupon Thackeray said, "Then I am afraid you don't move in the best society."

—A certain lecturer quoted the Miltonic couplet:—

But come thou goddess, fair and free,
In heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne;

and had the pleasure of reading the next morning the following stenographic transformation:

But came that goddess, fair and free,
In heaven she crept, and froze her knee.

NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS,
THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS,
THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS,
FOR WINTER WEAR,
FOR WINTER WEAR,
FOR WINTER WEAR,
FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN,
FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN,
FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN,
PRICES ALL VERY LOW JUST NOW,
PRICES ALL VERY LOW JUST NOW,
PRICES ALL VERY LOW JUST NOW,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SOMETIMES A COLD WILL NOT YIELD TO ORDINARY REMEDIES, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma, and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years, affords the best guarantee of its merit. Sold everywhere.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ., WILL LECTURE at CONCERT HALL for a benevolent object on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst. Subject—"Irish Bards and Ballads." Admission, 50c. 2 7 6t

CLOTHING.

"PUSH THINGS!"

AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN HALL,
They are "PUSHING THINGS,"
And have PUSHED OFF
Nearly all the fine Winter Stock
Of Gentlemen's Excellent Clothes,
And Superior Clothes for Boys.

COME AND CARRY AWAY
What is left of our Excellent Winter Stock!
Prices so low that you can hardly see them!

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
Dealers in Ready-made Clothing.
CUSTOMER WORK
Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with
CUTTERS
Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
BRADBURY'S PIANOS,
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,
An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
COULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
3 4f WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

WANTS.

WANTED,
A STORE,
On Chesnut or Eighth Street.
ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,
"F. B. K."
2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

LOST.

LOST.—AN ACCEPTANCE OF CHARLES VEZIN & CO.'s drawn by Hall & Vezin, dated January 3, 1871, at 4 months, for four thousand one hundred and fifty ($4150) dollars, has been lost, mislaid, or stolen.
All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
A liberal reward will be paid for its return.
KURTZ & HOWARD,
2 6 6t* No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BRANDY.

FINE OLD BRANDY,
JUST IMPORTED FROM
Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
VINTAGE OF 1840.
IN SMALL PACKAGES OF TEN GALLONS.
FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE BY
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstfsp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,
Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.
Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.
Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 tnstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
WARRANTED PURE
Old Government Java Coffee,
Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.
For sale only at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.
N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER
Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.
CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.
Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.
N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.
Union Fire Extinguisher Company,
OFFICE, 1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF J. E. CALDWELL & CO expires this day by limitation.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1871.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
and will continue the business at No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES E. CALDWELL,
RICHARD A. LEWIS,
JOSEPH H. BRAZIER,
GEORGE W. BANKS,
J. ALBERT CALDWELL,
HUGH B. HOUSTON.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871. 2 4 6t

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of HUGHES & MULLER was dissolved on the 30th day of January, 1871, by the death of Mr. GEORGE HUGHES. The business will be carried on by the surviving partner, who will settle all debts due to and by the said firm.
GEORGE MULLER,
2 7 tuths3t* No. 1035 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street
This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
12 2 tuf28trp PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1871.
BLACK SILKS
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.
Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Good Black Gros Grains for $1 50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1 75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2 00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Picasy Silk, $2 50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3 50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4 50.
We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.
We also offer a full line of colors in
Best Kid Gloves,
Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,
Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6 75
S one China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7 75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3 50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	4
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Walter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 13 stuthim

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, 12 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Berouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
FINE and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

REWARDS.

$3000 REWARD.—Stolen from Kensington National Bank February 2, 1871, $10,000 5-20 January and July 1865 coupon bonds, Nos.

148,711	$1000	61,393	$1000
148,712	1000	93,919	1000
133,795	1000	136,425	1000
133,797	1000	121,127	1000
121,124	1000	61,898	1000

The above reward will be given for the recovery of the bonds, or in proportion to the amount received. Information to be sent to
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
2 6 3t No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 26tf

STRANGE ACCIDENT.

A Man is Burst Asunder from Falling Down an Inclined Plane 500 Feet in Length.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of Saturday evening says:—

Yesterday a woman called at the house of Alderman Stowater, at Coleman's Siding, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in the Twenty-first ward, and told the Alderman that her husband, in going to work, had discovered an unknown man lying partially in Shade's run, apparently dead. The Alderman at once started out, and going to the place had the man removed to his (the Alderman's) dwelling. In half an hour afterwards a train came down, and the man was put upon it and brought to the city. He was found to have been very dangerously injured. The blood was oozing from his nose and ears, his pantaloons were frozen tightly about his legs below the knees, and his abdomen had been burst open so as to permit the escape of a portion of the entrails. He was not altogether unconscious, but his mind was so confused that he could not talk coherently on any subject. He was heard to say "Gottlieb Lau" and "Connellsville" two or three times, and the supposition is that he was endeavoring to tell his name and place of residence. He was found at the foot of a steep hill, upon which is Coleman's incline railway, some five hundred feet in length. The impression is that he has been on the hill, attempted to descend the incline, and in doing so missed his footing and rolled to the bottom. The bursting of his abdomen would thus be accounted for, and his subsequent inability to help himself out of the water. He must have fallen a considerable distance, as his hat could nowhere be found. The Alderman conveyed the injured man to the Homœopathic Hospital, where an examination showed that, in addition to the injuries already described, both hands and feet had been frozen. The physicians thought they could remove the freezing successfully, but the injury to the abdomen was very serious, and might terminate fatally.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Bohemian Girl" by the English Opera Troupe.

Last evening an unusually large and brilliant audience assembled at the Academy of Music, to witness the first performance of a short season of English opera. There was scarcely a vacant seat in the immense building, and the enthusiasm of the audience was fairly proportionate to its size. Balfe's melodious opera of *The Bohemian Girl*, of which Philadelphia audiences seem never to tire, was presented in admirable style. Indeed, it has seldom been performed more satisfactorily. Mr. Bowler is not as good a "Thaddeus" as Mr. Castle, nor is Miss Rose Hersee quite as good in "Arline" as Mrs. Bernard, but they were both satisfactory last evening. Miss Hersee, indeed, sang charmingly, and Mr. Bowler appeared to better advantage than usual. He is still overly robustious at times, but his manner has been toned down in a perceptible degree, and in singing "The Fair Land of Poland" he was especially effective. Mr. Campbell's "Count Arnheim" is so well known that it is only necessary to say that it was quite as good as usual. Mr. Seguin's "Devilshoof" is a fine piece of buffo singing and acting, but we would advise him to return to the old joke about "Paradise Lost; I'm glad I've found it." Miss Fannie Goodwin, who appeared as the "Gipsy Queen," shows marked improvement, and is gradually giving her part the prominence that it merits.

Between the second and third acts, a short concert programme was introduced, and with general satisfaction. Mr. Drayton sang, with excellent dramatic effect, "The Wolf," by Shields, and Miss Jennie Von Busk was introduced to a Philadelphia audience in a difficult "Nightingale" trill. Her execution of this was admirable, although her voice is far from being a strong one. But what it lacks in strength is fully compensated for by its smoothness and clearness. Then followed the sensation of the evening, a medley on the violin by a pretty little bit of humanity styled "Americus." It is to be regretted that the management have lapsed into the circus style in naming this "infant phenomenon," instead of giving his true cognomen. He is enough of an artist to appear on the bills in a more dignified way. The child is barely able to hold a diminutive violin in his infantile hands, but he handles it most admirably for one so young, and plays with method, grace, and ease. He was three times encored, and during his performance went from grave to gay, from lively to severe, with a composure that was in itself worth witnessing. The house was taken by storm, and the little fellow made a determined effort to merit the applause he received, an effort in which he was fairly successful. He is announced to appear again this evening, having volunteered for the benefit of Messrs. Zimmerman and Campbell.

"The Old Man of the Mountain" at the Chesnut

The bold crusaders "fit into" the Saracens in fine old-fashioned style last night at the Chesnut, to the immense delight of at least a very large proportion of a very large audience. The crusaders indulged in considerable tall talking that would not have discredited the traditional Mississippi flatboatmen, but they also did some hard fighting when matters came to a climax between them and "the Old Man of the Mountain," "Saladin," and the other infidels, and the walls of Jerusalem were carried in really gallant style. There were also some love passages between "Bohemond," the King of Jerusalem, and "Almea," a lovely Saracen, who, as far as we were able to make out, was the niece or daughter or some near relative of that terrible old fellow, "the Old Man of the Mountain." "Almea" nobly saved the life of "Bohemond" when he was about to perish by the dagger of one of the assassins in the employ of the "Old Man," but—as, according to our reading of history and romance, it always happened to these fair Saracens—she was deserted by "Bohemond" for a Christian maiden. "Almea," unable to bear this wrong in a sufficiently philosophical spirit, becomes a Christian and retires to a convent. Perhaps Mr. Foster, the author of the drama, had historical authority for this, but, to our fancy, it was a rather tame ending of "Almea's" career, when she might as well have slain herself at the feet of her recreant lover, and thus secured an additional round of applause from the galleries. In addition to the above there was also a comic love episode in which a Christian maiden was pursued by some dozen or two of admirers, one of whom, "Gogo," chief cook, farrier, blacksmith, and man-of-all-work for the Christian army, furnished a large proportion of the fun of the piece. As a piece of dramatic construction, *The Old Man of the Mountain* is far from perfect, and it is rather difficult at times for the spectator to keep the thread of the argument; but as a purely spectacular drama it has considerable merit, as it affords excellent opportunities for fine scenic effects, splendid dresses, and gorgeous appointments. If is from this point of view, of course, that it is to be judged, and as a spectacle *The Old Man of the Mountain* has many attractions that will entitle it to the attention of the play-going public. It has been placed upon the stage in very liberal style, the scenery, dresses, and spectacular appointments being remarkably rich and elegant. Last night there were some inequalities, both in the performance and in the working of the scenery, such as are to be expected at a first representation, but hereafter these will be remedied, and the piece will progress as smoothly as could be desired. With the exception that some of the actors required the assistance of the prompter rather frequently, the leading parts were well-sustained, Mr. Nagle rather carrying off the honors by a vigorous and melodramatic personation of "The Old Man of the Mountain." Mr. Thorne made a spirited representative of "Bohemond," and Miss Glover a sufficiently lovely "Almea." Mr. Lennox as "Gogo," the comic farrier, sustained his reputation as an excellent performer in this line of business.

The Old Man of the Mountain is undeniably a very handsome spectacle, and it deserves to have an extended run. The chief difficulty it labors under is a lack of stage-room, the stage of the Chesnut being too narrow to enable elaborate scenic effects to be given in the most approved style. The piece, however, was heartily applauded last evening, and as there has been nothing in the spectacular line produced here for some time, it will doubtless prove a brilliant success.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Martha* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mr. J. F. Zimmerman, treasurer of the English Opera Troupe, and Mr. C. W. Campbell, box bookkeeper of the Academy.

AT THE CHESNUT the spectacular drama of *The Old Man of the Mountain* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear this evening as "Asa Trenchard," in *Our American Cousin*, and as "Young Gosling," in *Fox and Goose*. This is the most successful engagement Mr. Clark has ever had in this city, and parties desiring to witness his performance must secure seats at least three days in advance. The house is nightly filled to overflowing.

To-morrow there will be a matinee performance for the benefit of Mr. J. D. Stockton, the author of *Fox and Goose*, when that comedy and the farce of *The Rough Diamond* will be performed, with Mr. Clarke in both pieces.

AT THE ARCH *Lurline* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment is announced for this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THEODORE THOMAS and his grand orchestra will give two concerts at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, February 16th and 17th.

THE MÆNNERCHOR BAL MASQUE, to be given at the Academy of Music on February 14, promises to be a grand affair. One-half the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers of the Franco-German war.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa, and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

EMERICK—MCCLARY.—January 30th, by Rev. William H. Munroe, Rector of Emmanuel Church, Mr. WILLIAM H. EMERICK to SALLIE, the youngest daughter of Joseph McClary, Esq., all of this city.

RAFORD—CHRISTIE.—On the 1st instant, at the Centenary M. E. Parsonage, No. 4251 Haverford avenue, West Philadelphia, by Rev. E. I. D. Pepper, Mr. WILLIAM FRANCIS RAFORD to Miss LIZZIE CHRISTIE.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 6th instant, MRS. ELIZABETH FULLER, beloved wife of Thomas Davis, and daughter of the late John C. and Elizabeth Pickett, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 465 Kerr street, below Poplar and below Fifth, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GRAHAM.—On the 4th instant, at his residence in Merchantville (near Welwood Station), WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, of the firm of Graham, McFarland & Co., of Philadelphia, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, 8th instant, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Colestown Cemetery.

PERRY.—On the 4th instant, SARAH R., wife of Robert Perry, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1228 South Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock, To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church Cemetery.

ROBISON.—On the 5th instant, JAMES C. ROBISON, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from 1508 Sansom street, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Octorara, Chester county.

THOMPSON.—On Monday evening, the 6th instant, ANNA MARGARET, daughter of the late Robert Thompson.

Funeral from her mother's residence, No. 1727 Spruce street, on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On the 5th instant, at his residence, Collegeville, above Holmesburg, HARDING WILLIAMS, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be waiting to convey the friends from the city to the funeral at the office of E. S. Earley, Tenth and Green streets, at 10 o'clock precisely. Funeral will proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURER.

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WANAMAKER,

MANUFACTURER

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLEAR AND DISTINCT IS THE Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1f

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 918 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuthsf

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER, 1 2tf Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23, 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, February 9, at 7½ o'clock, in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT Streets.

Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, THANE MILLER, Esq., of Cincinnati, Rev. Dr. BEADLE, Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, WILLIAM BUCKNELL, Esq., and CHARLES E. LEX, Esq. M. C. EARLEY,
2 7 3t Corresponding Secretary.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its Office, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them. R. PATTERSON,
2 2 10t Secretary.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1871.

The Second Art Reception will occur at the Union League Building on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 10 and 11, from six to eleven o'clock. Members can obtain a limited number of tickets by personal or written application at the office. GEO. H. BOKER, Chairman.
February 6, 1871. 2 6 6t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the NEW ERA OIL, LUMBER, AND MINING COMPANY, the NORTHERN LIGHT PETROLEUM COMPANY, and the CHARTER OAK PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, will be held at the office, No. 129 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, TUESDAY, 14th February, 1871, at 4½ o'clock P. M.
JOHN WANAMAKER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, February 3, 1871. 2 4*

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 1 17t Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer. J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuthtm Secretary.

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CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

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100 DOZEN OPERA AND PARTY COLORED KID GLOVES,

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At $1 the world-renowned "Joseph" Kid Glove.
At $1 25 the celebrated "La Belle" Kid Glove.
At $1 35 the unrivalled "Bartley" Kid Glove.
At 75 cts. Boiled Kid Gloves.
At 25 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 50c.
At 31 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 50c.
At 38 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 62 cts.
At 44 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 75 cts.
White Piques, opened this week, selling at about 50 cents on the dollar.
100 dozen English Super Stout ½ Hose, 25 cts.
2 Button Kid Gloves (undesirable color) at $1 per pair, at

BARTHOLOMEW'S,
2 4 stuthtf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

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NEW 7 30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

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Interest Payable March and September.

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Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

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Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

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Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

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At Closest Market Rates,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 265

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

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These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

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When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

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Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

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Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

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Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. [9 7tdtf
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen, & Haffelfinger we have received the following new publications:—

"Fair France," by the author of "John Halifax," etc., published by Harper & Brothers, is a book that has a special interest just at the present time, when "Fair France" is seen under vastly different aspects than when Miss Mulock visited it in 1867. The work, as its title-page describes, records the impressions of a traveller, and it contains little that is worthy of attention on account of novelty. It is a very charming book nevertheless, and is filled with admirable bits of description and shrewd, sensible reflections on the country and people. Miss Muloch's Protestantism and British prejudices, however, are made more decidedly prominent than is necessary, and they frequently prevent her from taking a just and impartial view of matters and things in such a country as France. This is almost the sole blemish in what is otherwise a very delightful and readable work.

"The Cryptogram," by James De Mille, published by Harper & Brothers, is a story of great interest by a writer who is rapidly winning a high reputation as a novelist. This story is planned somewhat after the peculiar style that Mr. Wilkie Collins has made so popular, and the plot is sufficiently involved to secure the cordial attention of the most experienced fiction reader. Mr. De Mille has a lively, dashing style that is in itself an attraction, and in the present work, which is in many respects an improvement over his previous efforts, there are some excellent descriptions of character and some highly wrought scenes that cannot fail to satisfy the lovers of sensation.

"Woven of Many Threads," published by James R. Osgood & Co., is a well-written novel of English life that will repay a perusal.

—From J. B. Lippincott we have received "Lost and Saved," by Hon. Mrs. Norton, which is a story that will not leave a very favorable impression of the morals of the English aristocracy upon the mind of the reader, and although it is, from an artistic point of view, worthy of the high reputation Mrs. Norton won years ago, it cannot be commended as pleasant reading.

—"Ginx's Baby," published by Routledge & Sons, which has been sent us by George Gebbie, No. 730 Sansom street, is a work that created a great sensation in England when it was first published about eight months ago. It is a strong and vigorous satire upon the impractical efforts of professional philanthropists, and much of it is as applicable to this country as to England. The forlorn foundling and child of the gutter is personified under the title of "Ginx's Baby," over whom the Protestants, the Catholics, the parochial authorities, and others interested squabble until finally the fate of the baby is if anything rather worse than if the philanthropists had allowed him to die in peace in the first place. The book is one that will give offense on this side of the Atlantic, as it has on the other; but, as the Scripture sayeth, "Woe to that man by whom the offense cometh," we commend it to the earnest consideration not only of those interested in our charitable institutions, but to readers of all classes, as it contains much that is worthy of thoughtful consideration.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Sealed Packet," by T. Adolphus Trollope, a story of the Italian war of 1848–1849, which will rank among the best efforts of this popular writer.

—From W. S. Turner we have received "A Tale of Sin," by Johnny Ludlow, published by L. R. Hamersley & Co., an interesting and affecting narrative that has considerably more merit than its title promises.

Mr. Turner also sends us *Appleton's Journal* and *Every Saturday*.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

RUSKIN ON SCULPTURE.

The London *Athenæum* gives the following summary of Professor Ruskin's recent lectures on Sculpture at Oxford:—

The subject of the two last lectures delivered by Mr. Ruskin during the present term was a comparison between the two schools of Athens and Florence. Only twice in the history of the world do we meet with a perfect school of sculpture—in the fifth century before Christ at Athens, and in the fifteenth of the present era at Florence. These two were not only consummate in themselves, but were the origin of all that is good in others. They both fulfilled the test of a perfect school. They represented the human form in the best possible way. When we call them schools of sculpture, we include in the term such painting as fulfils the great object of sculpture, which is, the realization of form to the eye.

The most striking point of difference between the two was, that the Greek excelled chiefly in representing the body and limbs, and laid comparatively little stress upon the face; while, in the Florentine, the face was everything, and the remainder of the form merely subservient to its expression.

It is interesting to compare the Greek Venus Urania and the Italian Aphrodite. The former is a goddess of heaven; she has power over lawful and domestic love; her essential function is child-bearing; she is calm, and looks straight before her; she is the quiet guide of life. The latter rises from the sea, and proceeds to lay a garland on the earth; she represents the passion and anxiety of love; she is naked, and her hair flows wild; she has no care of herself, but expresses the agonized hope of an infinite jealousy, strong as death. The Greek Venus is always lovely, because the Greeks did not believe that love could exist apart from what is externally fair. The Italian Venus is plain, to show that love gives beauty even to the meanest things. In the Greek Venus, and in all Greek sculpture, there is an absence of expression; even in death is the same calm smile. Violence of gesture is never represented in Greek art. There is never any kind of struggle, even in the combat of Hercules and the lion. All such battles are, with the Greeks, treated in a purely conventional manner. Apollo calmly takes aim at the python, which stands, in its turn, calmly awaiting the arrow, gracefully twisted into a suitable and symmetrical number of well-arranged coils. The object of Greek art is to exhibit the grace of bodily action; never to show any mental emotion. Florentine art, on the contrary, represents the action of the mind. It is expressive, in its saints and madonnas, of humility and gentleness; and the whole figure—even the drapery—is disposed with the view of bringing out this idea. The mere beauty of the face is nothing, and is held of no account, because the first idea of Christian art is that love, of itself, makes the unlovely lovely. Hence, the Pre-Raphaelites were right in their pictures, notwithstanding the severity of the criticisms passed upon them, in making the faces devoid of beauty.

Greek art combines in itself all simplicity and all complexity. It is perfectly simple: it is always free from any weak or monstrous decoration. It gives life to what is dead, and chastisement to what is untrue. Even the smallest Greek coins are full of a lovely veracity. It avoids all heavy ornament, such as we find on the lifeless figures on an Indian temple. The function of Greek art is identical with that of the mechanical skill of Dædalus.

At the same time, Greek art is most complex. It loves things which are varied and double. It is full of exquisitely divided variation and chequeredness, and minute opposition. We find this *poikilia* borrowed from the Greek in the works of Albert Durer, and Rembrandt, and Velasquez. It may also be traced in the fantasy of Arabian walls, as well as in the latest work in the front of Rouen Cathedral.

The real secret of the success of the Greek and Florentine artists is, that they were gentlemen, in the best sense. In England, we have a theory that the clown should produce art, and the gentleman look at it. The rule of all really good art is exactly the reverse of this. The true artist must be a cultivated gentleman; in fact, the special characteristics which tended to develop the schools of Greece and Florence, are those which principally raise and cultivate the mind of man:—

1. The capability of enthusiasm, and the recognition of it as the highest state of manhood. This element was one which shone forth prominently alike in Greek and mediæval gentlemen.

2. Obedience to seen and unseen authority. The love of law, the submission to those set over them, was strong in Greek times, and still stronger in the Middle Ages.

3. Habitual living in the presence of death, and of death regarded as the end of life, not as the beginning of a new existence. Death was accepted as an evil, but it was regarded without horror.

4. Purity of the pattern of love. In this respect the Florentine school was far in advance of the Greek, for although the Greeks dwelt on the sanctity of domestic love, yet the absolute necessity of purity in the highest love was an essentially Christian idea.

5. Imaginative or actual dwelling in the presence of pure spirits. The Greek pictured to himself the gods dwelling among men; to the Christian his belief was a living and a present reality. But the Greek had no idea of receiving from these spirits pardon and the forgiveness of his sins; so that hope and humility were impossible to him. Here again the Florentine school was at an advantage. In Giotto's "Hope" we have a typical representation of the first of these virtues. In Filippo Lippi's "Annunciation," of the second.

Perhaps the best type of mediæval figures is Luini's "St. Catharine." Luini is the only artist who can draw hair flowing loose, and yet can, at the same time, keep the expression of perfect purity. He alone, of mediæval artists, could combine beauty and saintliness.

The invasion of Italy by the Lombards and Visigoths was necessary to the development of mediæval art. In the Lombard history of Rosamond are found the elements of all subsequent art. The Lombard legend, like the Lombard art, differed very materially from the Greek. No Greek king of the heroic age would have made his queen drink out of her father's skull. In the Lombards there was a fiercer spirit subjected to a more subtle intellectual law and to a firmer discipline. There was a violent animal passion ruled by a fixed and undeviating code of laws. This appears in Florentine art in the dragon, everywhere present, but everywhere subdued.

Chivalry aided in the development of mediæval art. It was a recovery from the sensuality of Rome: its aim was absolute chastity, and it regarded the relation of the sexes entirely apart from sensual passion. This arose from anticipating an ideal state, where there is no marrying or giving in marriage. Such a belief rouses men to an effort after an imaginative purity of love. This is why Dante was absolutely free from the animal pain of jealousy. The chivalric idolatry of sentiment was even pushed so far as to raise a discussion whether true love could exist between married persons, and whether it is not destroyed by the passion of the body. This question was actually brought before the Court of Love of the Countess of Champagne in 1147, "Utrum inter conjugatos Amor possit habere locum," and was decided in the negative by some sixty high-born ladies. This kind of imaginative affection must be distinguished from monastic chastity; but yet the true life of religious orders was not mortification of the body, but satisfaction of the spirit: it was the laying aside of the crown of humility; it was the adoption, in the place of a turbulent life in the world, of the vow to learn all that could be learnt of the star which told of peace in heaven and goodwill to men.

WRONG NOTIONS ABOUT FRANCE.

Appleton's Journal says:—

The current American notions of France have been generally formed from superficial acquaintance with Paris and a few famous authors, like Voltaire, Rousseau, and the modern novelists. But France and French character are suggestive of much more than Paris, and Voltaire, and the novel-writers. What most of us know about France is limited to the external aspects of Paris life, and to the Parisian writers. But these, though naturally having the ascendency of all light and sparkling bodies, represent only the most superficial traits of French character. The varied elements of race and temperaments, the opposed and diverse moral and intellectual materials of France, are sufficient to show the fallacy of generalizations which represent the Frenchman as a giddy, extravagant, irreligious, immoral being. Outside of the whirl of Paris, France has engendered men of as cold and hard a temperament as Scotland's Knox, or New England's Edwards; soldiers as obstinate as Grant; statesmen as pure as Washington and lofty as Burke; she has produced Calvin, the root of a vast and sturdy religious democracy, Descartes, the great reformer and liberator of European intellect, who is said to have done for the intellectual world what Luther commenced in the ecclesiastical world; Pascal, than whom no English moralist is more grave, and precise, and searching; and L'Hopital, the wise and disinterested statesman. The Frenchmen most widely celebrated, like Voltaire and De Musset, for vivacity and shallowness, and yet for penetrating and stimulative wit, are, after all, like the light and sparkling wine of Champagne, significant of but a part of France. We must not overlook the crafty and quarrelsome Norman; we must make room for what Burgundy has given to France, the richest wine and the grandest eloquence, both of which suffer by transportation; fervid and splendid types, like Bossuet and Mirabeau. The truth is, the great renown of France is the result of the variety and keenness, the gravity and depth, the vast and multiform genius, she has engendered on her soil and nourished by her civilization. Her genius has been light, and keen, and irreverent, in the head of Paris, but strong, opulent, heroic, at the extremities. Her greatest soldiers, thinkers, and orators have come from the provinces, and from them again must come her salvation, now that her Parisian head is powerless to deliver her from her enemies. Duguescelin, Montmorency, Turenne, Marshal Saxe, Bonaparte—these great soldiers came from the provinces of France, and likewise the thinkers and statesmen, L'Hopital, Descartes, Pascal, Richelieu, Montesquieu, and Mirabeau. The sad and patient Trochu comes from Brittany, which is said to afford the most unyielding element of the French nation—certainly the most devoted and religious, in the Protestant sense of the term, which is fidelity to an exalted sense of duty. The truth is, French character is about as multiform and many-sided as we can possibly conceive; and yet such is the force of prejudice, that among the English-speaking nations French character is but another term for frivolty and irreligion. This in spite of the fact that the historic life of France has afforded the great representative types of character, from Rabelais and Montaigne to Voltaire and Renan; the type of Christian sweetness in Fenelon, the type of controversial and haughty power in Bossuet, of Protestant plainness and logic in Pascal, of genial humanity in Moliere, of poetic sensibility in Lamartine, of poetic genius in Victor Hugo and George Sand, of intellectual discrimination in St. Beuve, of piety and grace in Eugenie de Guerin. If we would appreciate the French, we must understand the measure of the influence of these men and women, and we must be able to give an account of them before we can presume to talk about French character, which is not one but many-sided in its historical manifestations.

—The husband of Isabella Glyn, the reader, was formerly on the staff of the London *Times*, and is the author of several literary works.

—President Angell, of the University of Vermont, has again been offered the Presidency of the University of Michigan, and is expected to accept.

—General Von Moltke is not a Dane, as has been stated. He was born in Mecklenburg, and entered the service of Denmark early in life, but afterwards quitted it for that of Prussia.

—A London paper expresses the belief that Leon Gambetta is a victim of the opium habit, and that since the war he has seldom been removed from the influence of the drug.

—Vice-President Colfax is reported to have received and declined an invitation to resign his office and enter into business upon a salary of $25,000. On course he could not honorably resign the office conferred on him by the votes of the people, no matter what the pecuniary inducement.

—According to a late financial extract, Baltimore has a snug funded debt of $24,399,125·47, but on $12,599,404·19 of this sum the interest is paid by the several corporations for whose benefit the debt was created, leaving $11,799,721·28, on which the city pays interest out of the money raised by taxation. The city has also lent its credit to railroad companies and become responsible for the payment of their bonds to the extent of $2,264,000, which increases the debt upon which she is liable to pay interest to $14,164,721·28.

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STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	525,942
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·08
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557 00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
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Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21§ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 6 11§

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, February 11, at 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	33
To Paris	90	To Paris	33
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11§

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown;

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 23 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millerstown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2:30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8:30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by mail.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full headlined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full headlined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ½-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
150 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Appels, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2 pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 1m 4t Chief C. S. Department of East.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHT-HOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses." J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.,
1 20t2 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:30
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:20 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00 P. M.
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm.	4:00	Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2 30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 9, 10·05, 11·2 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 and 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M. 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays at 6:49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 2:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 7, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:10 and 5:20 and 8 16 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:50 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors—Operations of the Board During 1870.

We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, read at the meeting of the stockholders at the office in this city, on January 9.

The report states that there has been a marked increase in the coal tonnage of the road, which reached 3,622,433 tons in 1870, an increase over 1869 of 1,291,926 tons. The increase in net receipts, however, does not correspond with that of the traffic, as the rates of transportation were lower than during the previous year. The receipts of the year from all sources, including interest on investments and income from coal lands, amounted to $6,207,274 08; the expenses of operating the road were $3,617,407 38, leaving a net income of $2,589,866 70, applicable to interest, dividends, State and national taxes, general office expenses, etc. Out of this amount the usual dividends, amounting to ten per cent. on the capital stock, were paid during the year. Payment was duly made by the stockholders on all of the scrip outstanding at the date of the last report, and the account has been closed.

During the year, $127,000 of the bonds due in 1873, and $2500 of those of the late Hazleton Railroad Company, due in 1872, were paid off. Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the interest on these bonds is due in gold, and it has therefore been so paid.

The board advised the stockholders at their last annual meeting that the further advances necessary to be made to the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, and the additional equipment contracted for and needed for the Lehigh Valley Road, would require a large increase of capital. To meet these wants, and to provide for future contingencies, the board directed the execution of another mortgage, to become a second mortgage as soon as the outstanding old bonds can be redeemed amounting to $6,000,000, to secure six thousand bonds of $1000 each to be registered and bear 7 per cent. interest, free of State and United States taxes. Of these, $1,550,000 have been negotiated on very favorable terms, and the remainder will be issued as required. There is yet unissued of the $5,000,000 mortgage, $462,000 beyond the amount of old Lehigh Valley bonds and those of the Hazleton Coal Company outstanding.

At the end of the fiscal year November 30 1870, the capital account was as follows:—

Preferred and Common Stock, 363,188 shares	$18,159,400 00
Old Lehigh Valley Bonds outstanding	963,000 00
Hazleton Coal Company's Bonds outstanding	152,000 00
New Lehigh Valley 6 per cents, coupon and registered	3,443,000 00
New Lehigh Valley 7 per cents, registered	1,050,000 00
Floating Debt, less Cash on hand	414,417 16
Total	$24,161,817 16

Since that date $2000 of the old bonds and $5000 of the Hazleton bonds have been cancelled.

Great inconvenience having been experienced from the accounts being kept at several detached points, it was determined early in the year to rearrange the system and concentrate the accounts in this city. The practical result has been entirely satisfactory, but the increased amount of work requires more room than is afforded by the present building, and the company has therefore purchased the premises occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 224 S. Third street, possession of which is to be given on the completion of their new office now building on Fourth street. This purchase will furnish all the space requisite for any prospective increase of business.

The equipment of the road is now as follows:

Engines of all classes	158
Passenger Cars	26
Baggage and Express Cars	16
House Cars	9
Eight-wheel Platform Cars	485
Six-wheel Platform Cars	51
Four-wheel Platform Cars	12
Wreck and Tool Cars	7
Gravel Cars	44
Lime Cars	30
Coal Cars (rated as 4 wheel)	12,729

THE CHURCH HOME.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting Held This Morning—An Interesting Report.

This morning at 11 o'clock being the time for the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Church Home for Children, a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the home building, Twenty-second and Pine streets. The Right Rev. Bishop Stevens took the chair and opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Davies was appointed secretary.

The annual report was presented and read by Rev. E. W. Appleton. It sets forth that "there has been the usual average of admissions and dismissions during the year past, the inmates now numbering 66, of whom 48 are girls and 18 boys. There can be no stronger argument for the necessity of enlarging the Home than the constant appeals for shelter which are almost daily made to the committee of admission, but which they are forced to refuse simply on account of the insufficiency of the present accommodations.

If these appeals from helpless and homeless childhood could only reach the ears of the Church at large, we feel that any further word from us would be unnecessary to induce its members to hasten, by their material aid, the project of removal and enlargement. The corner-stone of the new building (of which mention was made in the last report) was laid with appropriate ceremonies at Angora (the first station on the West Chester and Media Railroad) on the afternoon of October 29, 1870. The plan which has been adopted was designed by T. W. Richards, Esq., and combines, as we think, architectural beauty with great simplicity and comfort. Due attention has been paid to the lighting and ventilation, so as to make it a bright and healthy home for children. There will be a centre building with symmetrical wings on either side, thus providing for the separation of boys and girls; the stairways are to be of iron, and the portion of the building in which they are placed is to be made fireproof; while, as an additional preventive against fire, the principal partition walls will be of brick, and the entire work is to be done in the most substantial manner. We should be ungrateful did we not recognize the liberality with which our efforts have already been met. $36,000 are subscribed, but this is only a little more than half the amount required before the new home can be occupied. We cannot urge this matter more strongly upon you than by quoting a part of the address of Bishop Stevens to the last convention. In speaking of the Church Home he says:—

"It is a work in which our Church shows itself peculiarly as a nursing mother, and one which is so imperatively needed in this large city and diocese, that I would earnestly press upon you the importance of aiding the efforts of the managers so that they can at once go on with the work which they have so well begun. The pastoral which I issued last winter upon this subject looked to the establishment of two kindred institutions, an Orphan Asylum for Boys and the Church Home for Girls.

"In endeavoring to work out these two plans it was found that it would be unwise and produce uncomfortable collision to press both upon the notice of the public now. It was also believed that the enlargement of the Church Home would prove sufficient to receive all the cases that the means which might ordinarily be relied upon would support. To prevent, therefore, any seeming division of feeling and liberality, and to consolidate all the energies of the Church upon the work, the plan of the Orphans' Asylum for Boys has been relinquished, and the efforts of the friends of the fatherless children will now be centred in getting up the new and enlarged Church Home, which is so worthy of your sympathy and support, and which I hereby commend to your prayers, to your present benefactions, and to a liberal remembrance in your last wills and testaments."

The report was adopted.

The Treasurer's report was read also. It shows receipts during the year of $9420 53, and expenditures amounting to $8494 30, leaving a balance of $1626 23 in the hands of the Treasurer.

The following managers were elected to serve for the term of three years:—Miss Lewis, Miss C. W. Paul, Mrs. C. J. Stille, Mrs. E. Perot, Mrs. W. B. Stevens, Miss E. C. Egner, Mrs. Henry G. Morris.

The officers of the Board of Council are Bishop Stevens; Lewis H. Redner, Esq., Secretary, and George T. Lewis, Esq., Treasurer.

ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. Beaver, living in Aramingo, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence yesterday and fractured a limb.

A German, name unknown, while passing up the Frankford road near Harrowgate yesterday, was knocked down by a dummy engine on the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway line and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

LODGERS.—There were 129 lodgers in the Third District Station House last night.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

70 shares Swedesboro Railroad, par $25	$17 00
70 do. do. do. do.	$16 50
$4000 City of Trenton bonds	92½c.
$4000 Union Passenger Railway Co. bonds	83½c.
$1000 Philadelphia City Passenger Railway	85½c
$1000 do. do. do.	84½c.
10 shares Central Transportation Co	$50 25
1 share Philada. and Southern Mail Steamship Co	$61 00
10 shares Mechanics' Insurance Co. (Baltimore.)	$41 50
15 shares Charleston, S. C., Mining and Manufacturing Company	$70 50
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	$55 00
1 share Mercantile Library Company	$6 00
ISLAND ROAD—Valuable Farm, 193 acres	$15,000
PENROSE FERRY ROAD AND RIVER SCHUYLKILL.—Tract of 81 acres, Twenty sixth ward, and 2 tracts, 36 acres, adjoining	$17,800
PASSYUNK TOWNSHIP—37 acres of land	$160 ₱ ac
TWELFTH (South), No. 211—Valuable property known as the "Union Club"	$31,000
PERCY, Nos. 905 and 907—Two Brick Dwellings	$1200 each
CHESNUT, No. 3244—Elegant Marble Residence	$12,800
FRANKLIN, No. 715, Corner of Brown—Elegant Residence, 56 feet front	$14,200
CAMBRIDGE, between Tucker and Margaret, Frankford, Twenty-third ward	$2,450
FITLER STREET, No. 1747—2 Frame Dwellings	$1,000

INTERFERING WITH OFFICERS.—John Moore and John Ballou were arrested yesterday upon the charge of assault and battery on Officer Filbert and interfering with him in the discharge of his duties. It seems that the officer arrested a man at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets on last Saturday night, when the parties above named committed the assault and interfered with him in making the arrest. Defendants were held to bail in $500 each by Alderman Pancoast.

William Hickman, for beating Officer Rutherford and attempting to rescue a prisoner from him, has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Dallas to answer.

THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.—Some members of the influential Order of Independent Free Sons of Israel of this city have for some time endeavored to improve the principles of the organization by the adoption of an endowment plan for the benefit of the widows of deceased brethren. This has been opposed by the New York lodges of the order, and the dispute has culminated in ten lodges of Philadelphia breaking off from the New York order and forming a new organization, in which they are joined by lodges in St. Louis and Pittsburg. They style it the "Improved Order of the Sons of Israel," and number 900 members. The secession was celebrated by a banquet on Sunday evening.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY.—At the annual meeting of the Schuylkill Navy, held on Monday evening, Mr. James M. Ferguson declined to be re-elected to the office of Commodore, when H. B. Coxe, of the University Club, was elected to that office. E. G. Lukens, Esq., of the Malta Club, was elected Vice-Commodore, and W. A. Steel, Esq., of the Crescent, Secretary and Treasurer. The coming season bids fair to be lively in boating circles, and we wish the abovementioned gentlemen much success in the administration of the affairs of the Schuylkill Navy.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—Special Officer Nichols, of the Twelfth district, yesterday recovered nearly all of the goods stolen from the store No. 1907 Ridge avenue on Thursday night. They were found, packed in the same trunk in which they were removed from the store, in the pawn office of Jacob Sellinger, No. 2138 Callowhill street. Mr. Sellinger was arrested and held to bail to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods.

PETTY THIEVING.—Joseph Fay is said to belong to a gang of young men who have committed numerous petty robberies in the Sixteenth ward. He was arrested at Second and Canal streets yesterday, and in his possession the officers recovered half a dozen handkerchiefs. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was committed for trial.

RUN OVER.—The acting Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No. 728 Swanson street, upon the body of Mary Lang, aged ten years, who was run over and killed by a truck at Delaware avenue and Almond street. The driver of the team, Patrick Doyle, was arrested.

A ROW.—Yesterday a row occurred at Delaware avenue and Race street, and the police interfered to preserve order. Two parties, named Thomas Cokeland and Charles Boyaster, said to have been prominent in the melee, were arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman McMakin were held to answer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A certain individual named Tom Clark was arrested at Twenty-fifth and South streets last night, upon the charge of having committed an unprovoked assault and battery upon a citizen, name unknown. He was held to answer by Alderman Dallas.

WILLIAMSBURG'S TERROR.

Reported Capture of the Woman-Stabber—Two Policemen Disguised as Women Arrest Him after Breaking His Arm.

From yesterday's New York Globe.

The Williamsburg vampire, who has been stabbing women and little girls for the last two months in that city, has at last been arrested. Twenty-one policemen had, by orders of their superior officers, donned women's clothes, and then walked along the streets where the vampire, as he has been called, commits the most of his terrible crimes.

Their well-managed plan and vigilance have been rewarded with success, and on Saturday night at 11 o'clock Officer Tom Taggart, belonging to the station on Fourth street, between North First and North Second streets, in company with another officer, was quietly walking along, both of whom were draped in women's clothes with long waterproof cloaks covering their bodies, and with green veils covering their faces, Taggart being some distance ahead of the other, as had been previously arranged, when suddenly the dreaded vampire darted out from behind a projecting wall, and, unobserved by the officer, was stealing cautiously up behind him, when the officer behind observing his movements, rapped on the pavement with his club. Taggart of course turned around just in time to save his life, perhaps, as the vampire, with a long stiletto gleaming in the starlight, was about to plunge it into the disguised officer's back. Taggart sprang to one side with the velocity of a catamount, and quick as lightning struck with his club the arm of the sanguinary monster. The force of the blow was so great that the arm was broken near the elbow. The other officer then ran up, and the two together, with a great deal of difficulty, took the scoundrel to the station house. The vampire fought them all the way, kicking and fighting the officers like a tiger, notwithstanding his broken arm. Upon questioning the human fiend at the station house, he refused to give his name or his residence.

All he would state was that he had determined to have his revenge upon the sex for the shameful manner in which he had been jilted by a girl who had promised to marry him. The officers think that he is deranged on account of his disappointment in love, and that his insanity took the form of terrible revenge upon the whole sex, which has terrified the whole of Williamsburg for so long a time.

Gradually numerous other persons, mostly girls of from 16 to 20 years, are found who have been stabbed by this man, or some other man similarly disposed. The latest is a young girl of 16, named Katie Jordan, living on North Sixth street, between Second and Third streets. Katie was stabbed in the cheek, cutting a deep gash.

The public schools are nearly deserted, but very few parents are willing to trust their dear ones in the public streets long enough to go to school unless they accompany them.

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THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Centennial at Philadelphia.

The Welcome to the Fenians.

Alabama and Fishery Questions.

The West Point Outrages.

The Deficiency Bill Finished.

Later from Europe.

Bordeaux Decrees Annulled.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bordeaux Decrees Annulled.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 7.—Members of the Government who arrived here from Paris telegraphed to the prefects of all the departments last night a decree annulling the Bordeaux decrees of the 31st of January relative to electoral disqualifications as incompatible with the principles of universal suffrage. The Paris decree of 29th January is maintained.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Centennial Exhibition.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to-day to the House bill for holding an international exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, in connection with the celebration of the centennial of American independence. The committee put on an amendment providing that in no case should the Government be at any expense on account of the exhibition.

The Welcome to the Fenians.

The committee discussed at great length Mr. Butler's resolution welcoming the Fenian exiles. No action was taken, but from the sentiment of the committee it is believed it will be reported adversely. Mr. Sumner is of opinion that its passage would look like a premeditated affront to Great Britain.

The Foreign Affairs Committee have discussed

The Alabama and Fishery Questions,

and it is understood that bills carrying out the views of the President's message concerning these subjects will be reported.

The Military Committee adopted a report in

The West Point Cadet Matter

It provides for the appointment of a court to try all the parties engaged in the outrages, and those who are found guilty will be dismissed.

The Commerce Committee

of the House to-day decided to ask for a special day to be set apart by the House to receive reports from that committee. They will ask to report general business, excluding bridge cases, steamship bills, and the New York Emigrant bill. The latter measures are regarded as dead for this session.

The Appropriation Committee finished the

Deficiency Bill

to-day. It appropriates ten million dollars towards deficiencies, among which is two and a half millions for the army. The remainder is scattered through all the departments of the Government.

Provisions of the Deficiency Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Committee on Appropriations have perfected the Deficiency bill. It appropriates $10,786,730, exclusive of $2,750,000 for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. Of the aggregate sum there are $716,425 for the Treasury applicable to custom-houses, $70,000 for lighthouses, $225,000 for public printing, and $102,000 for the Freedmen's Bureau.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire on Broadway.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A fire this morning at No. 360 Broadway commenced in the office of Lawson Bros., importers of lace. Damage to stock, $75,000. Insured in Royal, Liverpool and London, International, Queen's, Eckford of Hartford, and others. Cohen & Schlaussen, clothing, occupied the third and fourth floors. Damage, $60,000; fully insured. William Kinsley, silk goods, occupied the first floor. Damage, $20,000; insured. The building was damaged to the amount of $15,000.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—Mr. Allen made a report from the Price-Lynd Committee, declaring Judge Lynd elected.

The following bills were read in place:—

Mr. Warfel, incorporating the Lancaster and Fruitville Turnpike Company.

Mr. Dill, one repealing the supplement passed April 7, 1870, to the act of June, 1836, relative to executions so far as relates to the Muncy Creek Railroad.

Mr. Evans, one authorizing the authorities of Chester to borrow $300,000.

Also, one authorizing the Chester city authorities to pave the streets.

Mr. Connell, one incorporating the Philadelphia and Oil Creek Refining and Storage Company.

Mr. Brooke, one incorporating the Philadelphia and Chester Steamship Company, to transport passengers and freight on the Delaware and its tributaries. The incorporators are Charles B. Pennell, Edward Pennell, Jr., Edward Pennell, Sr., James Stephens, and Joseph W. Gamble. Also, one making the charter of the Delaware County Mutual Protective Company perpetual.

Mr. Buckalew, one to secure a reform in the voting in the election of directors or managers of incorporated companies.

Mr. Connell, one exempting the real estate of the Catholic Home for Destitute Children from taxation.

Mr. White, one providing for the entry of certain proceedings on the judgment indexes of the several courts of this State.

Mr. Olmstead, one fixing the Bald Eagle Boom Company's rates of toll.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Committee on Printing to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. White made a report from the special committee to devise a method for circulating the *Legislative Journal* that they had sent an assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to Washington to ask Senator Cameron to intercede with the Post Office Department to see if the *Journal* could not be sent at pre-paid newspaper rates, and the result of the mission was a letter to the postmaster here allowing them to be so sent. The saving by this arrangement to the State will be about $12,000.

A resolution recommended by the committee was adopted requesting the Postmasters of the two houses to procure the necessary wrappers from the publishers of the *Journal*, the wrappers and printing of addresses thereon not to cost more than $10 for each member, and to supply them to the folding department. The Speakers of the two houses shall draw their warrants for $1500 to pay the postage of the *Journal* for the quarter ending April 1, 1871.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced the following as a committee to apportion the State into Senatorial and Legislative districts, viz.:—Elliott, Humphreys, Strang, Shurlock, Smith (Dauphin), Fulton, Reinoehl, Hewitt, Buck, Chalfant, Meek, Harvey, and Boileau.

The Price-Lynd contested election case was decided by the committee, who reported that Judge Lynd was legally entitled to his seat. The committee offered a resolution to pay their clerk $300, which was agreed to.

FOURTH EDITION

THE HUDSON RAILROAD HOLOCAUST

The Latest Shocking Details.

Recovering the Bodies.

Described for Identification.

Scenes at New Hamburg

Evening Washington Advices.

The Chorpenning Swindle.

The Fire Fiend Abroad.

Destructive Conflagrations.

Two More Hotels Burned.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Disaster on the Hudson River Railroad—Later Particulars.

NEW HAMBURG, Feb. 7.—The sleeping car conductor (Vosburg's) body has been found, and

The List of His Passengers

found on him, but it only gives the surnames, which are as follows:—Lowell, Fowler, Pearce, Cary, Sorhish, Germanuel, Naucrede, Rosenthal, Forbush, and two others—eleven in all.

This List Tallies

with the number pronounced missing by Conductor Charles Cossum. He had

Sixty-five Sleeping Car Tickets,

and all the holders have responded but eleven of the former.

The Missing Engineer.

The Hudson River Railroad engineer, named Edward Bartlett, is among the missing. He was riding in the baggage car.

Ghastly Work.

As fast as the bodies are raised to the surface they are placed in a baggage car, where a fire is kept going so as to thaw their clothing in order that search may be made for anything which may lead to identification.

A Lady was Found

with a babe in her arms. All three of

The Destroyed Cars

were Wagner cars. The statement that they were Pullman cars is incorrect. It is

Impossible to Give the Full Names

as yet, except that of

Dr. Naucrede, of N. Y.,

whose head was partially burned.

Safety of the Rev. Dr. Deems.

Rev. Dr. Deems and wife are at home in New York, and were not passengers on the ill-fated train.

The following is a

Description of the Bodies

found up to noon to-day. The

First Man,

dressed in a black suit, white shirt, laced shoes, gold studs, and black necktie; features of a Jew, about thirty-five years of age, and of medium size. Found lying on his face, hands extended on each side; back of the head burned to a crust. In his pocket was a silver watch, and by his side was a black morocco travelling bag. This man had a Roman nose, dark hair and eyes, moustache and goatee.

The Second Man

found near him was also evidently a Jew, dressed in black, vest buttoning close up to and around the throat. About forty-five years of age, dark hair and side whiskers; about 5 feet 4 inches high; gold watch in pocket. Also lying on his face and had his head burned fearfully. Strangulation had been added to the tortures of burning, drowning, and being crushed to death, as his appearance with his tongue thrust out indicated.

A Mother with Two Children in Her Arms

was found lying upon her back. Her face presented only a surface of a black grinning skull. She wore a black alpaca dress, with buttons from the top to the bottom; black and white skirt, laced morocco boots, gold sleeve buttons, with black design; three gold rings on the third finger of the left hand, one of them very narrow. Over her shoulders rested a blue and white worsted breakfast shawl. The oldest child, a girl of six years, wore a red merino dress, black alpaca sack, embroidered white stockings, button boots, plain ring on the third finger of the right hand. The other child was sixteen months old, and dressed in flannel, with a cotton over-dress.

The Next Body Found

was a man aged about thirty-eight, wearing a linen undershirt and pants, blue stockings, Albert collar, and plain black necktie. His face was blistered frightfully by fire, and his beard and moustache, which were nearly black, are crisped to the roots. Nose large and prominent, forehead receded. This man is about five feet ten inches in height, and built compactly.

He was in the sleeping-car when the accident occurred, and the only clue to his identification is a card upon which is printed, "Austria, German-American, and European Commission House, No. 37 Park Row; subscribed, Nathan Bustin Rollin, German." This card was found between the waist of the victim's under pants and his shirt. His hands and teeth were tightly clenched, and his whole appearance betokened agony and horror.

The Next Body Found

was a woman wearing a black silk dress, new kid boots, gold chain, lace sleeve-cuffs, and linen collar; face charred by violent flames, and bruised by a fall or blows,

Identified as That

of Mrs. Pearce, who belongs to a respectable family in Buffalo.

Men are busily employed

Drawing Away the Half Burned Rafters

and stringers of the ill-fated bridge.

The Ice Surrounding the Vale of Death

is thronged with the inhabitants of the village, whose dismay and expressions of awe and pity cannot be adequately described. The baggage car, which has been employed as a

Temporary Morgue,

contains a spectacle most appalling.

The Sleeping Car List.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT, N. Y., Feb. 7.—It has been ascertained from one of the record books of the Sleeping-car Company that the following were among those who took berths in the Buffalo sleeping car which was destroyed by fire:—A. W. Pease and wife; Mr. Fowler and family, and Mr. Rosenthal. The sleeping car conductor's record has not yet been found.

Nineteen Bodies Recovered so far.

NEW HAMBURG, Feb. 7.—Nineteen bodies have been recovered, fourteen of whom are those of passengers, including three children and five employes of the road. The search will be continued.

Members of the Assembly Safe.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Conselica, Roche, Brien, and Prince, members of the Assembly, have telegraphed from New Hamburg that they are delayed by the railroad accident there.

It is presumable that no members of the Legislature were on the destroyed car, which was a Buffalo sleeping car.

Meeting of Freemasons.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of the State of New York assembled in this city this morning, all the grand officers present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate agreed to postpone all other business and take up the bill for an

Air-Line Railroad

between New York and Washington. The vote on taking up the bill indicates that it will pass the Senate. Should it get through there, its friends in the House believe that they can pass it this session.

The Chorpenning Fraud

resolution was reported to-day, and passed the Senate, notwithstanding the presence of Secretary Creswell on the floor at the time.

Several Senators took occasion to express their views in plain terms concerning his connection with the fraud.

The Pacific Railroad Committee will not take up the

Southern Pacific Railroad Bill

until the return of the chairman of the committee.

Hon. John Cessna

made a personal explanation in the House to-day about his connection with the Chorpenning swindle. He sought to whitewash the Postmaster-General, and attempted to show that there was some foundation for Chorpenning's claim.

Mr. Dawes wanted to ask him some questions, but he refused to yield, and one of his confederates in the business kept calling for the regular order, whereupon Mr. Dawes said he hoped there was no arrangement between the gentlemen to stifle debate. The general impression is that Mr. Cessna did not improve his position by his attempt at defense. He took occasion to pitch into the newspapers for their exposure of his part in the fraud, and said they were always ready to defame people.

FROM THE WEST.

Cotton Ginnery of Governor Alcorn Burned—Loss $75,000.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, Feb. 7.—The gin house of Governor Alcorn, near Friar's Point, Mississippi, together with four hundred bales of cotton, was burned on Sunday. Loss $75,000. Insurance $50,000.

Another Hotel Burned.

The Iuka Springs (Miss.) Hotel was burned on Sunday. Loss $60,000. It belonged to Price & Terry, Memphis. Insured for $15,000.

The Hot Springs Contested Election.

The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of last night says in the House the Clayton party met a crushing defeat yesterday in the Hot Springs contested case. Three sitting members, all friends of Clayton, were ousted by a vote of 45 to 63, which settles the matter as to who has power in the House. The Clayton party made a dozen ineffectual motions during the day to adjourn. There is great rejoicing over the result.

Burning of the Gas Works and of Still Another Hotel.

WHEELING, W. V., Feb. 7.—The gas works connected with the McLure House is now in flames, and an explosion of the gasometer is momentarily expected, when a conflagration must ensue. The Fire Department has arrived on the scene in full force.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Hartwell Embezzling Case.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Julius F. Hartwell, convicted in June last of embezzling and loaning United States funds in his possession, came into the Circuit Court yesterday upon a writ of habeas corpus as petitioner for release from confinement in jail at Pittsfield, he having been removed from the discontinued jail in Lenox to which he was sentenced for five years, and till his fine of ten thousand dollars were paid thereafter.

The opinion of the Court was given by Judge Lowell to-day, and was to the effect that when the United States placed its prisoners in the custody of State sheriffs at their jails, they were held as other prisoners, subject to State laws regulating the transfer from one jail to another in cases of necessity. Hartwell was remanded to the custody of Sheriff Root, of Berkshire county. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court may be taken in the event of a failure to obtain Presidential pardon.

FROM THE STATE.

Destructive Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7.—This morning a fire broke out in Smith & Porter's Locomotive Works, in South Pittsburg, and owing to the deficient supply of water the entire block between Third, Bingham, and Carson streets was burned. Twelve locomotives were burned, nearly all light weight, and used for coal mining purposes. Twenty-three private houses were burned. Eight owned by Woods & Co.—loss, $10,000; insured, $8000; eight owned by William E. Richards—loss, $10,000; fully insured. The loss to the Locomotive Works was $70,000; insured for $30,000. The total loss will be $150,000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Flanagan presented a resolution of the Texas Legislature for increased mail facilities. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported back the House joint resolution repealing the joint resolution approved July 15, 1870, authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust the claim of George Chorpenning, accompanied with a written report.

Mr. Pomeroy said the Postmaster-General had received all the blame in this case. In fairness to that officer he wanted the committee's report read.

The report was then read. It recites the fraudulent character of the claim; that the claim was passed without proper attention during the hurry and bustle attending the closing hour of a session; that all responsibility in the case had been assumed by Congress in enjoining upon the Postmaster-General the adjustment of the claim in a special way; exonerates the Postmaster-General from all blame, and suggests a thorough examination of the whole claim by the Court of Claims.

Mr. Trumbull did not wish to be understood as saying the Postmaster-General might not have made the decision or to animadvert upon that gentleman's integrity, but, he thought the original resolution was susceptible of a very different construction from that which had obtained. He concurred in the repeal of the resolution, but he would not say as a rule, that the Postmaster-General was obliged to do what he did. In his (Trumbull's) opinion he was not so obliged, particularly when it was known that the whole amount of Chorpenning's claim, as shown by his petition, filed in the Court of Claims, was $76,000, with a general addendum for damages of $100,000 in round numbers.

Mr. Hamlin did not feel called upon to oppose or disapprove of the report of the committee, as the only question before the Senate was repeal. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) thought the committee had erred. For himself, he thought their conclusion was the right one. Had he (Mr. Hamlin) occupied the place of the Postmaster-General, he would have given the law exactly the same construction, that the adjustment of the claim was mandatory upon him.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, thought it hardly fair to throw blame upon Congress. It seemed strange that a claim of this kind, which had so many times been litigated in the Post Office Department, should come to the Post Office Committee, and they know nothing at all about it. That committee had made a suggestion against which he protested. It was that the Court of Claims should have jurisdiction in the case, and that the claimant, steeped all over in crime, should have a fair chance to make good his claim before that committee. He had proved himself a scoundrel, and all the parties engaged with him had shown their utter worthlessness, and he (Morrill) would not give any of them a chance to come before either Congress or the Court of Claims for a single dime.

Mr. Bayard said it was of grave importance that the fraudulent practices connected with such a claim, concerning which the method of adjudication was so simple and open, ought not to be passed over, as a means not only of rebuking fraud, but of vindicating the character of those to whom fraud had been imputed. It was necessary that every man connected with the case should have his day in court. He did not concur in the views of the committee, and hoped the resolution would be laid over till to-morrow and printed.

House.

Mr. Cessna made a personal explanation in reference to his connection with the Chorpenning case. Chorpenning, he said, was one of his constituents, one of the attorneys in the case, Jeremiah Black, had been presiding judge in his district when he (Cessna) was admitted to the bar, and he had full confidence in his intelligence and integrity. He had also full confidence in the learning and intelligence of another of Chorpenning's attorneys, Mr. Earle. Several of the witnesses were residents of his district. He believed then, and still believed, that there was money due to Chorpenning, but he did not know that the claim was so large, that as the award made by the Postmaster-General. He had no doubt, however, that the Postmaster-General believed the amount awarded to be honestly and justly due.

Mr. Cessna narrated the history of the claim, and contended that it was not true that the claim had been examined and rejected on its merits by Postmaster-Generals Blair, Holt, or Randall. They had refused to consider it, as it had been decided by their predecessor, Postmaster-General Brown. He referred to the endorsement of the case by President Buchanan, in 1861, in these words:—

"After considering this case, I do not think that the parties ought to be estopped from reconsideration of that part of the claim which has not been allowed by any technical rule, but that the case should be open to reconsideration. I express no opinion on the merits of the case." He also quoted a letter from President Johnson, dated in August, 1865, recommending that the claim should be taken up and adjusted. He asserted most positively his belief that a part of the money due to Chorpenning was still unpaid.

He made the explanation without the slightest expectation or intention of changing or attempting to change the action of the House in the premises, but with an earnest desire to place on record the reasons for his action. If he had been over-zealous or too confiding, or had failed to make more satisfactory explanations of the case at the time, although he was not permitted to do so, he was willing to accept and endure his full share of any just criticism. He did not remember to have seen or heard of Mr. Earle in the case for two or three months after the presentation of the petition in February, 1870.

Newspaper correspondents had charged that Mr. Creswell had been lobbying in favor of the passage of the bill. He had never seen Mr. Creswell on the floor of the House or elsewhere on any such errand. He had never said anything to him on the subject. He had never written to Mr. Creswell a single line on the subject, nor had he ever called upon him in regard to the matter. He declared most solemnly that he had never received or agreed to receive, nor had he ever been offered in this case or any other, a single farthing for any official act of his except the salary attached to the position which he occupied.

He had never had any knowledge of or interest in any "ring" or "job," and never knew a member of any such ring. He had never been interested, directly or indirectly, in any Government contract whatever, and had never sold anything to nor bought anything from the Government. He had much of this world's goods. He had been in public position, occasionally, for more than twenty years, and had endeavored so to demean himself as to retain the confidence of those who knew him, and he hoped to leave for his children and friends a reputation for honesty and integrity of which they should not be ashamed.

Mr. Hill asked unanimous consent to make a statement. Messrs. Dawes and Farnsworth also desired to obtain the floor to reply to Mr. Cessna.

Mr. McGrew objected, and insisted on the regular order of business.

Mr. Dawes hoped that there was no arrangements between Mr. McGrew and Mr. Cessna by which all reply was to be excluded.

Mr. McGrew subsequently withdrew his objection, in order to let Mr. Hill make a statement, but Mr. Arnell renewed it.

Mr. Myers presented a petition from the commission merchants and wholesale liquor dealers of Philadelphia, for the repeal of the one per cent. tax on the sale of spirits.

Mr. Coburn, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a bill providing that no accounts or claims which have been adjusted by the accounting officers of the Government shall be reopened without authority especially given by law, and forbidding the accounting officer to act upon any account or claim which shall not have been presented within six years from the date at which it originated, unless the person having the claim was an infant, a *femme covert*, or a lunatic. The second section forbids any person who is or has been an officer, clerk, or employe in the public service to act as agent or attorney in the prosecution of claims before the department, or any branch thereof, in which he had served, or to give information or impart knowledge acquired by him officially in aid of claims against the United States.

After considerable discussion the bill was amended so as to provide that it shall not apply to any claim of loyal men arising in States formerly in insurrection which by operation of law could not be finally settled and adjusted, and that all other claims shall be presented within six years from the passage of the act.

The second section was amended so as to apply only to persons who had been employes of the Government within three years. The bill as thus amended was passed.

Mr. Asper, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on the investigation into the expulsion of three cadets from West Point Academy.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 1500 bales at 15½c. Flour less active; sales of 9000 barrels State at $6·10@7·10; Ohio at $6·80@7·45; and Western at $6·10@7·65. Wheat dull and market slightly favors buyers; sales of 4000 bushels winter red Western at $1·53 for inferior. Corn dull; sales 24,000 bushels new mixed Western at 65c. Oats steady; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 63@65c. Beef steady. Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $22·75@23; old mess, $21·50. Lard quiet; steam, 12¼@12¾c.; kettle, 13½c. Whisky dull at 93c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands, 15c.; low middling, 14½c. Flour dull, buyers and sellers apart, and holders unwilling to make concessions. Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·75; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50. Wheat dull and tending down; choice white, $1·95@2; fair to prime, $1·75@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2; fair to good, $1·60@1·85; common, $1·45@1·55; Ohio and Indiana, $1·55@1·70; Pennsyl